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VOL. XXVII NO. 7 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Sind League Party Leader's Somersault

Hidaytullah Plays For Cabinet

More Colleagues For Allahbux?

CONGRESS PARTY BACK TO OPPOSITION

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

A dramatic announcement that he would no longer be Leader of the Opposition (Muslim League Party), was made by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, ex-Premier, in the Sind Assembly this afternoon.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS IS AS A SEQUEL TO THE BAN PLACED BY THE LEAGUE PARTY ON SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN THAT HE COULD NOT BECOME PREMIER EVEN IF THE ALLAHBUX MINISTRY IS DEFEATED, BUT THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO YIELD IN FAVOUR OF MR. G. M. SYED, A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE PARTY.

Fate Of No-Confidence Motion

This announcement on the eve of the no-confidence motion to be taken up for discussion tomorrow has doomed the fate of the said motion.

Sir Ghulam Hussain did not move his adjournment motion which he proposed to sponsor today to discuss the alleged failure of Government to grant adequate relief to the agriculturist sufferers from frost.—United Press

SIX MINISTERS FOR CABINET

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

Lobby speculations are rife about the immediate expansion of the Allahbux Cabinet from three Ministers to six Ministers with three Parliamentary Secretaries. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, ex-Premier, and lately the Leader of the Opposition in the Sind Legislative Assembly, Mr. Bundehali Khan Talpur, ex-Minister and Leader of the Mir (Opposition) Group, and Mr. Dialmal Daulatram are mentioned as the three likely Ministers to be included in the Allahbux Cabinet.

This will go a long way to break the strength of the Opposition in the Assembly and make the Allahbux Ministry stable.

The "United Press" is informed that Khan Bahadur Allahbux, the Premier, informed, Prof. Ghanshyam, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, through a letter that the Ministry was not going to postpone any part of the assessment proposals and would enforce the whole assessment 'in toto.' This has further strengtnened the lobby speculations, for it is believed that the Premier must have secured necessary majority strength to drive the Congress to its original position of total opposition to the Ministry. From tomorrow the Congress Party resumes the position of one of opposition to the Ministry.

An official announcement about the Cabinet expansion is expected any moment.—United Press.

MINISTERIAL PARTY'S STABILITY

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

It is reliably understood that simultaneously with the appointment of two more ministers three parlimentary secretaries will be appointed for which the names of Pirzada Abdul Satar, Khan Sahib Gabole at present Deputy Speaker and Rai Sahib Gokuldas are mentioned.

Doctor Hemandas ex-Minister is likely to be offered the Deputy Speakership. The Ministerial Party strength is now believed to have reached the neighbourhood of 40 in a House of 60.—A. P.

WHY HE RESIGNED

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Muslim League Assembly Party says, "As a number of members of the Sind Assembly have left the Muslim League Assembly Party and as others are leaving it, and also for other reasons into which I do not wish to enter, I feel constrained to tender my resignation of the membership of the Sind Provincial Muslim League and Leadership of the Assembly Muslim League Party." He adds that the question of resignation of his seat from the Assembly does not arise as he has not been returned to the Assembly on the League ticket.—A.P.

(SEE PAGE 10)

JUNE WEATHER IN BRITAIN

LONDON: Jan. 9.

While floods and gales following the rapid thaw have left an extensive trail of damage in Britain, June temperatures were recorded in many districts.

A night temperature of 53 degrees Fahrenheit was experienced in London which is nearly three degrees higher than the average minimum night temperature last June.—Reuter.

No-Confidence In Dhavale And Patwardhan

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

The removal of Mr. G. D. Dhavale (President) and Mr. E. S. Patwardhan (Vice-President) of the Nagpur Municipality from their offices has been directed by the Provincial Government in a Gazette Extraordinary issued today.

The Gazette states that the Nagpur Municipality having recommended by a majority of its members the removal of these office-bearers the Government considers that their continuance in office is undesirable in the interests of the public and the Municipality.

It is recalled, following a dispute between the Congress Municipal Party, which is in a majority in the Municipality and these office-bearers the Congress Party and also the Municipal Committee adopted a resolution expressing no-confidence in Mr. Dhavale and Mr. Patwardhan, but the latter refused to resign. A deadlock followed with its repercussions in the Municipal administration.

The Government intervened and exempted the Nagpur Municipality from the operation of the Two-Third Majority Rule relating to the removal of office-bearers.

Both Mr. Dhavale and Mr. Patwardhan were recently expelled from the Congress by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Nagpur P.C.C. for failure to resign their offices and give a satisfactory explanation of their conduct to the Congress authorities.—A.P.

ITALIAN LOSSES IN ABYSSINIA

ROME, Jan. 9.

Three officers and nine men were killed during December, while engaged in police operations in Abyssinia. One officer died of wounds received in a skirmish with rebels. One officer and eleven men died of illness in the same period, according to an official announcement.—Reuter.

In honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other Congress leaders Dr. and Mrs. Hamid gave an "at home" at their residence on Saturday evening. Picture taken on the occasion.

Issue Of Federation Still Hangs Fire

India Govt. "Marks Time": No Decision Till States' Consent Is Secured

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI, January 9.

OPTIMISTIC ACCOUNTS HAVE APPEARED IN CERTAIN SECTION OF THE PRESS REGARDING THE POSSIBLE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH FEDERATION.

FOR INSTANCE IN THE NEW DELHI MESSAGE TO "TRIBUNE" TO-DAY IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARE LIKELY TO ACCEPT MR. SATYAMURTHI'S SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FEDERAL SCHEME AND AMENDING THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AND AN INDICATION TO THAT EFFECT WILL BE AVAILABLE IN THE VICEROY'S SPEECH AT TRIVANDRUM.

No New Policy

I understand, however, that the Viceroy's speeches in the January tour will contain no statement of any fresh policy or indicate changes in the Federal scheme. They will be merely reiteration of what the Viceroy said at Calcutta, stressing the need for unity and appealing for a trial to the Federal Scheme. It is not likely that until the instrument of Accession has been despatched to the Princes and their assent to the entry into Federation has been secured that any forward step will be taken to meet the wishes of Political India.

MARKING TIME.

In the meantime official circles appear to be watching with some anxiety the trend of political events as revealed in Conferences during Christmas Week and the agitation in States—showing not only the new political factors in the situation but increased firmness with which the Federal Scheme is being opposed even by non-Congress bodies.

THIS ANXIETY FINDS EXPRESSION IN THE LONDON "TIMES," WHEN IT SAYS: "THE SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH THE MUSLIMS ARE NOW SEEKING UNIFICATION AGAINST HINDUS MAY PROVE TO BE AS GREAT A STUMBLING BLOCK TO THE INAUGURATION OF FEDERATION AS WILL THE POLITICAL OBJECTIONS OF HINDUS."

Owing to the rapid development of new factors, it is becoming very difficult to look into the future—and political circles seem to think that Government will prefer to wait some months and see how the political situation develops, before they take the next step at the centre Comments in political circles during the week have largely centred round Lord Meston's statement that Federation may have to be con-

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

Abul Kalam For Congress 'Gadi?'

Left-Wingers' Apprehensions: Will Press At Bardoli For Open Contest

On the eve of the Working Committee meeting at Bardoli, speculation is rife as to the probable candidates who may be officially put up by the Congress High Command for the Presidential Gadi.

WHILE INDICATIONS ARE THAT MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S NAME FINDS FAVOUR WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE, IT IS RELIABLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE LEFT WING ELEMENTS WILL PRESS FOR AN OPEN CONTEST WITH REGARD TO THIS ELECTION.

THE CAUSE FOR THIS STUBBORN ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF THE LEFT WING IN THE CONGRESS, APPEARS TO BE THAT THEY APPREHEND, WITH MAULANA ABUL KALAM AT THE HEAD OF THE CONGRESS, A COMPROMISE ON THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE OF FEDERATION.

Jinnah's Talks With Ghaznavi

Plans To Support Huq Ministry Against Congress Attack

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Abdul Halim Gaznavi, Secretary of the Muslim League Party in the Bengal Assembly who arrived in Bombay this morning, it is understood, had nearly two hours' talk with Mr. M. A. Jinnah to-night regarding Bengal Ministerial position. Their talks, it is understood were aimed at devising ways and means for meeting the onslaught which will be led by the Congress party on the Huq Ministry at the ensuing Session of the Bengal Assembly.

Sir Abdul is expected to be in Bombay for two days.

GHUZNAVI BLAMES CONGRESS

Demand For Recognition Of Muslim League Claim

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

The view that the Indian National Congress was making a mistake in not recognising the All-India Muslim League was expressed by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi in the course of a statement to the Press.

Sir Abdul Halim arrived here this morning from Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the I.M.M.T.S "Dufferin."

Taking advantage of his visit to Bombay he proposed to meet Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League and H. H. the Aga Khan.

NEED OF UNDERSTANDING.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi added that experience had shown that there was great need for a real understanding between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. The lack of understanding between these two organizations had been the cause of considerable misunderstanding and ill feeling between the Congress and the League. In his opinion there was very little that the Muslim League demanded, which the Congress was not prepared to give. The Congress as the majority party, said Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, in power in eight Provinces ought to meet the legitimate demands of the minority community.

FLAG ISSUE.

He also warned the Congress that it was making a mistake in trying to force the Congress Flag as the National Flag because the Congress Flag, in his opinion, did not represent the nation as a whole. He therefore urged on the Congress authorities not to use the Congress Flag at functions and places where the slightest objections to it was likely to be raised.

In conclusion Sir A. H. Ghuznavi disputed the claim of the Congress to represent the Muslims and urged the Congress to give up Muslim Mass Contact movement.—A. P.

BOSE EXAMINED BY SPECIALIST

Leaving For Navsari This Morning

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was examined to-night by two foreign specialists, Dr. H. D. Laemmle, M.D. (Germany), ear, nose and throat specialist and Dr. P. H. Kronenberger, M.D. (Germany), M.D. (Italy), an X-ray and Radium Specialist. The X-ray plates showed that there was no pus formed though the ailment known as sinositius in a part of the face persisted.

The Congress President will be examined again by the Specialists prior to his departure for Navsari to-morrow morning.

Sjt. Subhas Bose had good rest in the afternoon. He expressed to a "Chronicle" Representative that he was feeling better than last week.

BENGAL AND ASSAM PREMIER'S HOPES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The hope that what had been achieved in Assam in defeating the combination of reactionary Indians and Europeans would be soon achieved in Bengal was expressed by the Hon. Gopinath Bardolai, Premier of Assam at a reception given in his honour by Sjt. Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor of Calcutta.—United Press

REBEL TROOPS FOR SEVILLE

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 9.

Nationalist troops and civil guards have been hastily withdrawn from Lalinea Algeciras and Tarifa and sent to Seville "en route" for Estramadura from according to information here.

There is no confirmation hitherto of reports that reinforcements have been brought to the mainland from Morocco.—Reuter.

Command Of "The Nore"

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Admiral Sir Edward Evans (Evans of Broke) is relinquishing his post of Commander-in-Chief of "The Nore," to-day.—Reuter.

Police Officers Suspended For Looting In Ranpur

Intense Repression Leads To Desertion Of Villages

CUTTACK, January 9.

IT IS RELIABLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, ORISSA, HAS SUSPENDED SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE POLICE FORCE, WHO HAD BEEN DESPATCHED TO RANPUR IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DISTURBANCES, WHICH CULMINATED IN THE DEATH OF MAJ. BAZALGETTE, AS IT IS ALLEGED THEY WERE FOUND IN POSSESSION OF THE LOOTED PROPERTY.

Further reports indicate that the wheel of intensive repression has already been set in motion in villages under the jurisdiction of the Ranpur State, as a sequel to which most of the villages now present a desolate appearance, villagers having taken shelter in the neighbouring British territories.

A contingent of police officers of British Orissa is still at Ranpur.

The Resident of the Eastern States Agency and his secretary left for Calcutta, while Mr. Daubney, Assistant Political Agent, is still at Ranpur.

It is learnt that police investigation is going on with the help of the C.I.D. Officers from British Orissa.—United Press.

Japanese Cabinet Resignations

TOKIO, Jan. 9.

Twelve Parliamentary Vice-Ministers have tendered their resignations to Premier Hiranuma.

It is stated that the resignations will be accepted and successors appointed next week.

This follows the resignations of Counsellors.—Reuter

(SEE PAGE 7)

HUNGARIAN CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

BUDAPEST, January 9.

Further defensive measures have been taken along the northern frontier following the Czech-Hungarian border incidents.

A complete indemnification for all Hungarian losses is claimed from Prague.

Political circles express the hope that the Czechoslovakian Government will understand that "to provoke further incidents may have unforeseen consequences."

It is stated that in accordance with Hungarian proposals, the Czechoslovakian military are now evacuating the immediate neighbourhood of Mukacevo and the Czech Government have agreed to the mutual exchange of prisoners. —Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

3— LOST & FOUND

Lost on Saturday 7-1-39 Lady's Purse. Will finder please write to Box No. 11241, "Bombay Chronicle."

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted persons to help getting suitable match for rich Musalman officer will be rewarded if desired. Write Box No. 11229, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced compounder knowing Gujerathi and Marathi for a dispensary to be opened in Madhavabagh. Apply in person to Dr. K. M. Rao, Sukh Nivas, Matunga (G. I. P.) (11242)

Wanted—An M.B.B.S. or L.S.M.F. resident lady doctor for the Kanya Gurukula Dehradun to teach home-nursing & midwifery to the girls. She will also be required to take over medical charge of the institution. Salary upto Rs. 100.- a month according to qualifications. Unfurnished quarters free. Must be a Vegetarian. An Aryasamajist of mature age will be preferred. Apply stating terms to:—Ram Deva, Governor Kanyagurukula, Dehradun. (60 Rajpore Road). (10274)

Wanted for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dhar, immediately a well qualified and experienced Lady Doctor holding degree of M.B.B.S. or Diploma of L.C.P.S. with foreign qualification in maternity and gynaecology; one having experience of surgical and operative treatment and Child Welfare Work will be preferred. Pay Rs. 150—5—175 and free unfurnished quarters. Will be subject by the State Rules and Regulations in all matters. Apply with copies of testimonials to: K. Nadkar, Dewan, Dhar State. (10239)

Applications are invited from persons having experience of welfare work for the post of a Labour Welfare Officer on Rs. 150 p.m. and the post of a Lady Welfare Worker on Rs. 100 p.m. Knowledge of Marathi essential. The appointments will be for a period of one year in the first instance. Apply in writing stating age, place of birth, educational qualifications, experience of welfare work and languages known to the Commissioner of Labour, Secretariat, Bombay, on or before **20th January, 1939.** (10248)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ORGANIZED BY THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, MARCH-APRIL 1939.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying, fixing and removing compound wall, stalls, etc. for the above.

Tender forms and specifications can be had on payment of Re. 1 each and will be received by the Accountant, not later than 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) on 24th January, 1939 and will be opened by the Undersigned at 3-30 p.m. on the same day in the presence of such of the tenderers as may wish to be present.

A sum of Rs. 300 must accompany each tender as earnest money.

The Municipal Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Canvassing by tenderers and/or their Agents will be a disqualification.

SPECIAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.

THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th September, 1938, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum less Income Tax has been made payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Bombay, on and after 27th January, 1939, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 7th January, 1939 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

Intimation of any change of address should be given to the undersigned immediately.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th January to THURSDAY, the 26th January, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 9th January, 1939.

10275.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

An employment guaranteed short-hand-typewriting courses for girls & boys. First class training under European expert instructor. Apply: Brentford's College, 39, Forbes Street, Fort. (11245)

Wanted: Trained graduate teacher Gujrati apply for terms to the Honorary Secretary, Karachi Academy, Karachi City. (11198)

Wanted a Salesman, experienced in Boiled oil line. Apply stating previous experience and minimum salary expected to the Saraf Oil Mills Co., Ltd., 325, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (11222)

52. TO BE LET.

To Let—"Il Palazzo", a magnificent Bungalow situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, with large Drawing, Dining and Reception Rooms, 14 Bed-rooms with bathrooms attached, verandahs all round, 4 Kitchens, ample godown and store rooms, Garage accommodation for 6 cars, stables, 20 Servants quarters, beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Can be let whole or in parts. Apply Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort. (10219)

346. INVESTMENTS.

Share in Managing Agency of a prosperous concern offered for Rs. 15,000/- income guaranteed Rs. 5,000/- Annually. Investment returnable after six months. Apply Box No. 11243, "Bombay Chronicle." (11243)

Public Notices

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1939-40 ending 31st March, 1940, on or before the dates mentioned above each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant not later than 4 P. M. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and the No. of the Schedule and the names of the articles should clearly be stated thereon.

DATE 31-1-1939. TUESDAY

		Earnest money.
19	Stationery; Carbon Papers & Ribbons	10-0-0
20	Stationery Foolscap, Blotting and Brown Papers	25-0-0
21	Kerosene	20-0-0
22	Stone Ware Pipe Fittings	80-0-0
23	Chlorine Gas Liquid	90-0-0
24	Lead Pig	40-0-0
25	Electric Lamps	20-0-0
26	Electric Goods. (Accessories)	10-0-0
	DATE 4-2-1939 SATURDAY	
27	Spare Parts for Ford & Chevrolet Motor Lorries	50-0-0
28	Ball Bearings for Motor Lorries	5-0-0
29	Motor Trucks Tyres & Tubes	75-0-0
30	Motor Accessories	50-0-0
31	Fuel Oil	50-0-0
32	Lubricating Oil & Greases	20-0-0
33	Motor Oils	15-0-0
34	Packings	15-0-0
35	Coal	25-0-0
	DATE 11-2-1939 SATURDAY	
36	Festerine or Similar Larvecide	100-0-0
37	Disinfectants	125-0-0
38	C. I. Articles; Manhole & Gully Trap Covers & Foot Steps, etc.	35-0-0
39	Cast Iron Pipes & Specials, etc.	1000-0-0
40	Petrol in Bulk	300-0-0
41	Petrol in Cans	20-0-0
42	Asphalt	600-0-0
43	Cement	200-0-0
44	Tropical Chloride of Lime	15-0-0

1. The specification and the tender forms can be had from the store keeper on application on payment of Re. 1/- each in cash or by money order only. Postal Stamps will not be accepted.
2. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time of opening the tender.
3. The Municipality reserves the right to accept the lowest or any tender or to reject any or all tenders.

Sd. I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
Dated, 7-1-1939.

(10272)

Legal Notices

NOTICE UNDER ORDER, 5 RULE 20, C. P. C.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT PATNA.

Appeal from original decree No. 27 of 1938.

Appeal from the decree of the Sub-Judge of Dhanbad.

HIRA LAL MURARKA and others.

Vs.

Puri Bai Jetha Bhai and others.

WHEREAS the abovementioned appeal has been preferred to this Court against the decree of the Sub-Judge of Dhanbad and whereas it has not been found possible to secure the service of appeal notices in the appeal in the ordinary way on respondents Nos. (1) PURI BAI JETHA BHAI, (2) MUNI BAI NATHU BHAI, widows of the late Popat Valji Rajdeo, by caste Gujrati, by profession landowner, (3) JOYRAM VALJI RAJDEO, son of late Valji Malji Rajdeo, all residing at the house of late Valji Mulji Rajdeo at Rajkot in the State of Kathiawar, it is hereby notified that the 15th day of March, 1939 has been set down by the Court for the hearing of the appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader or by some one by law authorised to act for you in the above appeal, it will be heard and decided exparte in your absence.

By Order of the Court,
DEPUTY REGISTRAR.

Patna the 5th of January, 1939.

10278.

Public Notices

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for supply of miscellaneous stores for the year 1939-40 as per detail below:—

1. MISCELLANEOUS STORES.—TENDER part I For supply of baskets, broomsbricks, locks armoured hose pipe, cotton thread and jute, wood sawn and petrol etc. Price Rs. 2 per book containing all the above schedules.
2. MISCELLANEOUS STORES TENDERS of part II.—For supply of cement brushes, C. I. castings coal, grease, Iron angles and bars, Iron hard wares, screws and hinges, jointing materials, kerosene oil, motor oils cylinder oil paints, G. I. pipes and ferrules etc. and furnitures. Price Rs. 2 for each of the above schedules separately.

Tenders of part II will be sold to and received from manufacturers, their authorised agents and dealers only.

Tenders can be had from the Office of the undersigned and will be received upto 3 P.M. on 25th January, 1939.

S. N. TIWARY, D.P.H.,
Executive Officer,
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.
Dated 5th January, 1939.

10271.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients carrying on business under the firm, name and style of Balasinore Trading and Industrial Corporation and as proprietors of Kumar Electric Equipment Company and the National Surgical Company at 82, Lohar Chawl, Bombay has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of December, 1938 and the said business shall thereafter be carried on by MOHANLAL SAKERLAL MODY, MOHANLAL CHANDULAL DHARIA and MOHANLAL SAKERLAL DOSHI who will recover all outstandings and pay and discharge all the liabilities of the said firms.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1938.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Attorneys for Laxmidas Chhotalal Modi, Manilal Chandulal Modi, Mohanlal Sakerlal Modi, Mohanlal Sakerlal Doshi, Manilal Chunilal Modi and Mohanlal Chandulal Dharia.

Lentin Chambers
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

(10279)

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHANJIBHOY MEHERWANJI MEHTA and Mrs. MEHERBANOO MEHERWANJI MEHTA have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort, at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

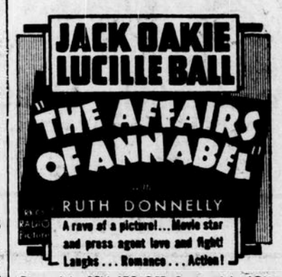
ALL THAT piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Vincent Road being Plot No. 30 of the Naigaum Estate of the Corporation in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 617 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 2027 (part) and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 38|26 of the Dadar Naigam Division and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 777 and Street No. 137 and bounded on the North East by Plot No. 31 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to D. R. Hamdani on the South East by a Road twenty-six feet in width on the South West by another Road forty feet in width and on the North West by Kingsway and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their undertenants.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1939.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

10279

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


JACK OAKIE
LUCILLE BALL
"THE AFFAIRS OF ANNABEL"
RUTH DONNELLY
A rave of a picture!... Movie star and press agent love and fight! Laughs... Romance... Action!

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IN
DANCE FESTIVAL
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ROMILA SHROFF, SUMITRA DEVI, KAMALINI KHATAU, RUKMINI KHATAU, GOPAL PALLAI
MIRA DEVI—
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SUKHENDU DUTT—
in Surya Nrittya!!
BENGALI GIRLS in DANCE DRAMA:
SHAKUNTALA
AT
CAPITOL
On FRIDAY, the 13th JANUARY AT 6-30 P.M.
Rates of Admission: Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1.

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Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep
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Glasgow ,,	19th ,,	27th ,,
Ryuun ,,	26th ,,	8th Feb
Tokyo ,,	13th Feb.	27th ,,
Nissan ,,	8th Mar.	20th Mar
Melbourne ,,	18th ,,	2nd Apr
Kanto ,,	31st ,,	15th ,,

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Political Appeasement Must Precede Commercial Treaty

"Indian Finance" Editor Says Britain Must Befriend India For Mutual Benefit

KARACHI, Jan. 5

The view that enlightened self-interest of both England and India demand that every effort should now be made to remove misunderstandings and create goodwill is expressed by Mrs. C. S. Rangaswami, Managing Editor, "Indian Finance," who passed through Karachi, "en route" to Calcutta, after a two-month stay in London.

He said: "To my friends in England, I have made this constant appeal. England needs India's assistance at the present juncture more than at any time. India too must be in a keener frame of mind to appreciate the link with Britain in the new circumstance in which Japan is a positive menace and Germany's eastward drive is a reality. Enlightened self-interests of the two countries demand that every effort should be made to remove misunderstanding and create goodwill.

"For a purpose such as this, conditions appear favourable. There is, on the one hand, Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy whose authority to speak on behalf of Britain is unquestioned and who at the same time has greatly succeeded in inspiring confidence in Indian circles.

ENGLAND'S BEST FRIEND

"There is on the other hand, Mahatma Gandhi who is the one man who can speak on behalf of India, whether he is in the Congress, or outside it and who at the same time has nearly come to be recognised by the Britishers themselves as Britain's best friend in India. If the end of political problems is left to be decided not by futile committees and conferences but by these two men who are in the unique position of commanding the confidence of both the parties there will be no difficulty in finding a lasting solution."

Mr. Rangaswamy felt that any trade agreement between India and the United Kingdom would not be real and lasting unless it is preceded by a political treaty between the two countries.

"If a political treaty is concluded which will satisfy the aspirations of Indians, a trade agreement with very extensive scope is possible to mutual advantage. India can then go even to the extent of offering a bilateral treaty with reciprocal monopoly. By raising the standard of the life of Indians, that is by increasing the purchasing power of Indians, England can retain a potential market which will not only be beneficial to England but to the entire world.

HOW TO BEFRIEND INDIA.

"By satisfying India in her political demands, Britain can face the future with courage and confidence. The present is the most opportune time for this that two former governors, the Marquis of Zetland and Sir John Anderson, and the former Viceroy, Lord Halifax, are in the British Cabinet and the Marquis of Linlithgow who enjoys the confidence of the entire British nation in an abundant degree, and Mahatma Gandhi who is acclaimed both in Britain and India as the one man who can speak with authority on behalf of India are at the helm of affairs.

"With a contended India Britain can boldly face the challenge of dictatorships and defend democracy from their threatened onslaught. To overcome the present feeling of defeatism in Britain, an assurance of strength and support from other members of the Empire will be of great value and Britain will do well to strengthen her position in this direction."—United Press.

COMPETITION FOR INDIAN SCHOLARS

On occasion of its ten-year jubilee, the India Institute of the "Deutsche Akademie" in connection with the study group "Das Ahnenerbe" selected in October 1938 the following subject for a competition.

Symbols in India: Their meaning, historical development and present position.

This competition is open only to Indian scholars who have already graduated and completed their study.

All papers must be submitted on or before the first of April 1940.

PRIZES FOR COMPETITION

The first prize is a scholarship for one year in a German university town including the costs for the journey from India to Germany and back.

The second prize is a scholarship for one year in a German university town, but exclusive of the costs of the journey.

The third prize is a scholarship in a German university town for half a year and exclusive of the costs of the journey.

The winner of the first prize will receive a monthly stipend of RM 300.—during his stay in Germany. The winners of the second and third prize will receive a monthly stipend of RM 200.— each.

All winners will receive in addition the journal of the "Deutsche Akademie" and one of the journals of the study group "Das Ahnenerbe" according to their own choice free for three years.

The India Institute of the "Deutsche Akademie" acquires the right to print and publish any of the prize winning papers. The printed papers will bear a notice showing them to be the prize winners in the competition of the India Institute of the "Deutsche Akademie" and of the study group "Das Ahnenerbe."

Papers which have not been awarded a prize will be returned. The committee however cannot undertake any responsibility with regard to the reading and returning of any paper that may be submitted to them.

Applications for participation in this competition will have to be sent to the "India Institute" of the "Deutsche Akademie, Munchen 8, Maximilianeum, Germany."

About two hundred residents of Khandhari Bazar, Lucknow, waited in a deputation on the Minister for Education, U. P., at the Council Chamber yesterday to record their protest against the Khandhari Bazar reclamation scheme of the Lucknow Improvement Trust.

RED ARROW TRANSIT SYSTEM

Introduced By B. B. & C. I. Railway

That the Railway is watching the interests of merchants and trade in general is demonstrated by the various methods which have been introduced to assist them. Some years ago when the Frontier Mail made its inaugural run on the B. B. and C. I. Railway as India's fastest daily service, a Red Arrow was chosen as a form of "trade mark" for this railway as an indication of speed and directness. This trade mark has "lived" but the B. B. and C. I. Railway has put it now to a new use in the service of the public.

A new type of service known as the "Red Arrow Registered Transit System" has come into force and the principle of the new service is that for a registration fee of one rupee per consignment over and above the ordinary freight charges payable at the time of booking, every consignment of goods, no matter how large or how small, is continuously watched by the "Red Arrow Clerk" during the entire period of transit over the B. B. and C. I. Railway. In addition to this watch, which ensures that the consignment is not delayed "en route", certain other services are placed at the disposal of the merchant. He may ascertain the whereabouts of his goods whilst they are in transit, he will be given advice as to when his consignment was delivered and the consignee will also receive prompt advice of the arrival and availability of the goods for collection.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway have already received proof of the popularity of this scheme despite the short period which it has been working and though the system operates at present only from Bombay there is every hope that the system will be extended in the near future to other portions of the Railway.

NOTE THE CROWDS
FOR
DIVORCE
AT THE
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 333.6 metres (836 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Katha from Bhagwat Gita. 8-15 Arti by devotees. 8-25 S. M. Ghosh and his orchestra. 8-30 Manohar. 8-35 Lakshmana Prasad. 9-10 Mushtaribai. 9-30 Sitar recital by Mohiuddin: desni. 9-40 Mushtaribai.
12-0 noon In devotional mood.
12-40 p.m. Your selections. 1-0 Cavalleria Rusticana: Mascagni. 6-10 Amateur efforts. 6-30 For Young listeners. 7-0 For villagers only. 7-45 Six men and a story. 1. Niaz Fatehpuri (relayed from Lucknow). 8-0 History in the making, by M. Mujeeb. 8-15 Mushtaribai. 8-35 Mohiuddin: Bageshwari on Sitar. 8-50 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerji: Bhajan. 9-0 Lakshman Prasad. 9-45 Crescent. by M. D. Tasser. (relayed from Lahore). 10-0 Radio-ditties and Radis-oddities.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 Programme As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-10 Programme as in Delhi I. 6-10 Mushtaribai 6-30 Lakshman Prashad. 6-50 Kumari Prem Shringari. 7-0 Sitar recital Gauri. 7-10 Manohar. 7-15 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerji: Bhajans. 7-30 Lakshman Prasad. 7-45 Mushtaribai. 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Sitar recital: Khambawati. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 B. S. Rawat. 10-30 Lakshman Prasad. 10-45 Mushtaribai.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Records. 12-0 noon Air Instrumentalists: Zilf.
12-5 Akhtaribai of Agra 12-30 Ladlo Pioglam for very small children 12-45 Mood for Sarangs 1-5 Music 3-30. Manaher G. Barve 6-0 Familiar Voice 6-5 Pandit Rao Nagaker 6-25 Kafi on Sarangi: Air Accompanist 6-30 P. L. Deshpande: Lavani 7-35 Commercial News 7-45 Alla Rakha 8-0 Marathi Books review by N. C. Kelkar 8-15 Bombay Radio Orchestra: A Geet 8-25 Pandit Rao Nagarker 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Instrumental Music 9-30 News 9-45 The Crescent by Dr. M. D. Taseer (Relayed from Lahore) 10-0 Akhtaribai of Agra 10-25 Shamsuddin: Gat tora on tabla 10-35 Azmat Husain 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-0 A.M. and 12-0 NOON to 2-0 P.M. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-30 P.M. As in Bombay I 6-30 Azmat Husain 6-55 Duets 7-5 S. Parsekar 7-15 Akhearibai of Agra 7-30 to 9-45 As in Bombay I 9-45 European Records 10-0 Teddy Weatherford and his Band 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s)
12-30 P.M. Sydney Pearch and His Orchestra 1-17 Sydney Pearch and His Orchestra (Contd.) 1-30 For Newcomers 5-0 For Children 6-0 Shanta Bose 6-20 Zamiruddin Khan 6-50 Indubala: Ghazals and Naat 7-0 Bhismadev Chatterjee 7-40 Indubala 8-5 Yes Please 9-10 Renee Cadell: Soprano 9-25 Interlude for Dancing 9-45 Crescent by Dr. M. D. Taseer (Relayed from Lahore) 10-0 A 'Cello and pianoforte Recital.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
12-30 to 2-30 P.M. As in Calcutta I.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 9-10 P.M. As in Calcutta I 9-10 Records 10-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
4-0 P.M. Things of Interest (Telugu) by 'Radio Mama' 4-5 Chandragupta Maurya (Telugu) by Shrimati M. Lakshmamma 4-20 Group Singing 5-0 Prologue 5-45 A. Velayudha Mudaliar: Vocal 6-30 Madras Radio Theatre (Tamil) 7-15 Passing Pageant: Intellectual and Social Wakening (1898 to 1908) (Telugu) by J. Ganganna 7-30 Sri Tyagarajaswami 8-50 Broadcasting Receiver Licences in India by P. M. G. Madras 9-15 Chaos 1. The Nationality Chaos by Col. D. M. Reid 9-30 Film Hits 9-40 R. P. Smith: Bassoon. 10-5 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 P.M. As in Madras I 6-0 Tevarams 6-10 Spirit of Co-operation (Tamil) by A. Palaniappa Mudaliyar 6-20 Duets by Shrimati Janaki and Venkatesan 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras I 9-30 T. K. Jayarama Iyer: Violin.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 250 metres (1,500 kc/s)
5-0 P.M. Khabare Atare 6-0 Announcements in Hindustani 6-10 Naatiyah Qawwali by Mohammad Siddiq 6-20 Lala Rukh: Multani Kafi and Dadra 6-40 Qawwali by Mohammad Siddiq 7-0 Khyber Radio Orchestra: Naghma-i-Tarab 7-5 Lala Rukh 7-35 Mohammad Siddiq: Qawwali 7-45 Untapped Resources of Frontier 1. Sugar (Hindustani) by Nasir Ahmad 8-0 Lala Rukh: Request Songs 8-20 Piano, Violin, Tabla and Ghungrus 8-30 Mohammad Siddiq: Qawwali 8-45 Indian Music 9-45 Listeners' Post Bag 10-5 Alap Nelumbari on the Sarangi 10-10 Lala Rukh

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-10 p. m. Recitation from Bhagwad Gita 6-25 Savitri Malik 6-30 For Countryside 7-0 Programme for Women 7-30 Listenres' Requests 7-50 Orchestral Interlude 8-0 Savitri Malik 8-15 Six Men at a Story (Hindustani) By Niaz Fatehpuri 8-30 Badrbai of Multan 8-50 Orchestral Interlude 9-0 Savitri Malik 9-45 Crescent by Dr. M. D. Taseer 10-0 Savitri Malik 10-15 Listeners' Letters with Replies 10-35 Orchestral Interlude 10-40 Badrbai of Multan

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
5-30 p. m Murari Mohan Misra 5-50 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore 6-15 Kumari Uma Bhargav 6-35 Pageant of Urdu Poetry Mushaffi (1750-1824) 6-45 Rahmat Ali 6-55 Murari Mohan Misra 7-15 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore 7-35 Lucknow Radio Orchestra 7-45 Six men at a Story (Hindustani) by Niaz Fatehpuri 8-0 Records 8-30 Murari Mohan Misra 8-45 Kumari Uma Bhargava 9-0 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore 9-45 Crescent by Dr M. D. Taseer (Relayed from Lahore) 10-0 Kumari Uma Bhargava 10-20 Murari Mohan Misra 10-40 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore.

British Broadcasting

7-30 p. m. Frank Biffo's Brass Quintet 7-50 This Racing Business; 2. Riding Races by Captain Eric Rickman and a Jockey 8-5 Music Hal 9-5 Jack Wilson and his Versatile Five 9-30 News 9-50 Music for Dancing.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 50
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

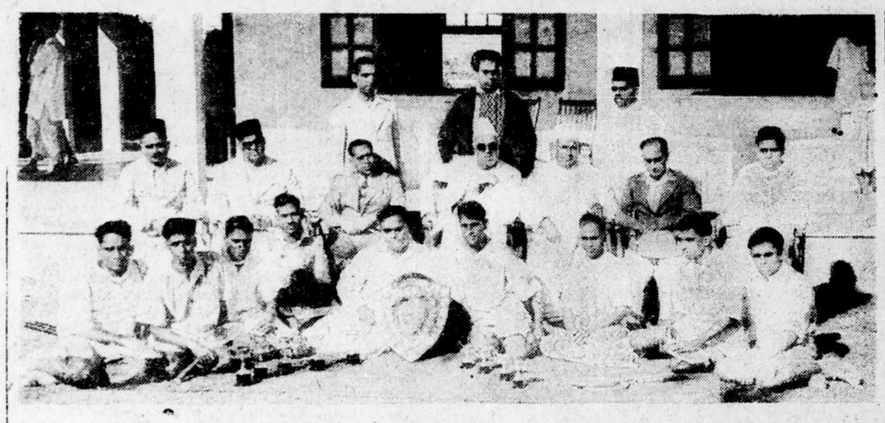
BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.
Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)
Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN
Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)
Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.
Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.



The Final of the "Ramanujam Challenge Shield" (Ball) Badminton Fives Tournament was played between The South Indian Association and the Hindu Gymkhana "A" teams on the grounds of the Hindu Gymkhana (Bombay North), Matunga on Sunday, when the former team won. Seth L. R. Tairsee (seated in the centre) presided and distributed the prizes and seated to his right is the Donor Mr. Ramanujam. Messrs. M S. Kandaswami and Chelappa, Captains of the teams are seen seated on either side of the Shield.

Mr. Vinayak Narayan Deo, B.Sc., LL.B., Additional District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur and for many years Assistant Legal Remembrancer to the Government of the Central Provinces and Assistant Secretary to the Provincial Legislative Assembly who figured in the New Year Honours list.

JUDGMENT IN PETITS CASE

"No Fraudulent Transfer Disclosed": Both Respondents Acquitted

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Final curtain was dropped in a series of sensational cases in which three members of a well-known Parsi family of Bombay were prosecuted by Mr. Grey; Manager of the Bank of India, for fraudulently defrauding the creditors from recovering their dues by dishonest transfers of property, and for abetting in the same. The persons involved in these cases were (1) Mrs. Gulbai Bomanji Petit; (2) Mrs. Dinbai Petit and (3) Mr. Pirozsha Bomanji.

After continuous hearing for months, Magistrate Mr. Haji delivered judgment disposing of one case out of nine separate cases arising out of the prosecution, acquitting all the three respondents.

Afterwards, the complainant, with the permission of the Public Prosecutor withdrew all the remaining cases, except the one pertaining to alleged fraudulent transfer of Chateau Petit, which was later taken up for hearing.

In this case Mrs. Gulbai Bomanji Petit and Mr. Pirojsha Bomanji Petit were prosecuted for fraudulently transferring Chateau Petit, and for abetting each other in the same.

Judgment in the above case was delivered to-day by Mr. Oscar Brown, Magistrate, Mazagon Court, honourably acquitting both the respondents.

Complainant in this case was represented by Mr. H. D. Banaji, Bar-at-Law, and Messrs. Captain Vaidya and Co., Solicitors, while the first respondent was defended by Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, with Mr. P. T. N. Junglewalla and Mr. Ankleshwaria, Advocate, and the second was defended by Mr. Jamshed Dalal, Solicitor.

The Magistrate, delivering a lengthy judgment recounted the various facts of the case, and remarked that as second respondent happens to be the youngest son of the first respondent it is but natural that the first respondent should behave more leniently with the second respondent. It cannot be said what an old mother would not do for a beloved son! The second respondent, out of filial love for his mother has sacrificed happiness of married life, and had chosen to remain single. Any mother would naturally feel enthusiastic for such a sacrifice. It is not at all surprising if a mother should throw away her property, or be prepared to do the same for love of such a son. Under such circumstances the Magistrate said he could not believe that the property was transferred to defraud the Bank.

The Magistrate further said that he was convinced that the first respondent had no intention of defrauding anybody. Anything she did was to help her son out of difficulties. Looking to statements of respondents it is quite clear the transfer was actuated purely out of filial love.

The Magistrate remarked that he accepted the arguments adduced by the defence.

From written statements, and oral evidence, the Magistrate said that he was convinced that the prosecution had not succeeded in proving their case. The main accusation against the first respondent having failed the test, the charge of abetment against the second respondent automatically disappears. The Magistrate, in the end, acquitted both the respondents and discharged them.

TWENTY YEARS IN EXILE

Maulvi Obeidulla's Return: Silk Letters Conspiracy Recalled

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, has received the following letter from Maulvi Obeidullah Sindhi, one of the Indian exiles now in Mecca:—

"On the first instant I received a letter from the Sind Government informing me that the Government of India have decided that they will raise no objection to my return to India. I am so much pleased with the decision as if it has infused a new life into me. I deem it as a special favour of God.

MAHATMA THANKED.

"I can safely say that the present decision is the fruit of the non-violence movement, of which the credit goes to Mahatma Gandhi who organised it as a political programme and made the National Congress adopt it. I am right glad to state that it is decidedly the outcome of this movement that has enabled us once more to scan our programme. Therefore, I express (through you) my warm and sincere thanks to Mahatmaji.

"Let me congratulate the Indian Congress on their second victory of influencing the Government to consider favourably the case of exiles like us. Here as well Mahatmaji is the foremost to deserve my thanks. I sincerely thank all the members of the All-India Congress Committee and both the Presidents of the Congress, namely, my respectable friends Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.

"Would that I could hear the happy news of Raja Mahendra Pratap's return before I reach India!"

SILK LETTER CONSPIRACY.

While releasing the letter to the Press for publication, Acharya Kripalani says:—

"Maulvi Obeidullah is mentioned in the Rowlatt Report in connection with what has been called the Silk Letters Conspiracy. Letters written in silk kerchiefs are said to have been passed between the Indian revolutionaries here and abroad through Afghanistan. Maulvi Obeidullah and his companion Sheik Abdul Ramil of Sind were supposed to be connected with the transmission of these letters. Maulvi Obeidullah for some time ran a small madhrassa' in the Fatehpuri Masjid at Delhi before he disappeared from India. He has been in exile for more than 20 years now. In this letter he clearly states his present political faith."—United Press.

FOR BENEFICENT WORK IN MECCA

Well-Known Unani Physician Of Delhi Sails For Haj Pilgrimage

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Luqman-ul-Mulk Hakim Haji Hafiz Mohammad Abdul Wahab Ansari, popularly known as Hakim "Nabina" Sahib, well-known Unani physician of Delhi, sailed with his family by s. s. "Islami" on Monday for "Haj" pilgrimage. He was seen off at the Princess Dock by a large number of prominent citizens, friends and admirers. Hakim Mohammad Abdul Haji Ansari his eldest son, will work during his absence in Delhi.

BENEFICENT WORK IN MECCA.

In Mecca he proposes to stay for a couple of months, for he intends starting an educational institute and Unani dispensaries at different places in Mecca and Medina at his own expense for free treatment to the poor.

The management will be in the form of a trust (Wakf), which he will create with his own money. These educational centres will impart education in various arts, crafts and industries as well.

Hakim "Nabina" Sahib is the eldest brother of the late Dr. M. A. Ansari and is "Afsarul Atibba" in Hyderabad (Dec.)

Hakim "Nabina" Sahib will return in April or May.

CALCUTTA.—Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who returned to Calcutta to-day from Sylhet where he had gone on a professional call, is leaving this evening for Bardoli to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held there on January 11.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Monday.

THEFT SUSPECT SURRENDERS

Dennis Antrade surrendered himself to the Bombay C. I. D. as he was wanted in a case of theft, involving goods valued at about Rs. 9,000.

The police applied to-day for a remand of the accused to custody before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to enable them to complete their inquiries. The application was granted.

CHANGED WITH UTTERING COINS

Ramesh Chand Kabumal was arrested last night on a charge of uttering and counterfeiting coins.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused, stated to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, that as they received information that the accused was in possession of materials for counterfeiting and uttering coins, a close watch was kept on his movements. The police arrested him last night, while he was leaving his room at Sea View Hotel, Frere Road. His room was searched when the police recovered pieces of white metal and powder used for uttering coins. The police further stated that one counterfeit nickel coin was also recovered from the accused.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

POLICEMAN'S FEAT

A policeman attached to the Yellow Gate Police had to dive deep in water to recover a parcel thrown out near the Victoria Docks. Sherkhan Akbarkhan, it is alleged, was seen going along the docks last evening with a parcel. He was challenged by a policeman on duty when Sherkhan is stated to have thrown out the parcel in the sea.

The policeman, with a view to recovering the alleged incriminating "document", jumped and went after the floating parcel. It was recovered and it contained 25 yards of artificial silk.

The accused was arrested and placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of theft. The accused was ordered to be remanded to custody.

Ramchandra Genoo, a driver, who is alleged to have caused grievous hurt to a pedestrian, while driving his car along Lamington Road on Saturday last was bailed out at the Girgaum Court this morning.

Fatal Fall

At the inquest held to-day over the body of Gigabar Maruti Patel (35) who sustained a fatal fall while carrying some materials on board the s.s. "Jalavijaya" at Princess Dock, the coroner recorded that the death was due to laceration of the left lung and fracture of four ribs on the left side, due to accidental fall from a great height.

Carbon monoxide poisoning which accidentally occurred while he was in a bathroom in which a boiler was burning and which had no means of ventilation was the cause of death was the verdict recorded at the Coroner's court to-day when inquest was held over the body of Kantilal Chunilal Shah, who died in the bathroom of his residence at Phulchand Niwas, Chaupati, on January 7.

Fracture of the base of skull due to his having been accidentally struck by a tram car while heedlessly crossing the track was the verdict recorded at the inquest held to-day at the Coroner's court on the body of Asha Mallkhan Pashamkhan who died in the K.E.M. Hospital on the night of 7th instant.

Hunt After Alleged Thief

Fist blows on the mouth and dislocation of a lower tooth consequently were what a person is alleged to have received when he tried to trace two persons whom he suspected of theft and about whom he lodged a complaint with the Bhoiwada Police.

Tracing one of them, Rameshwar Ramchandra, with the aid of a friend, to Panjrapole 2nd Lane in the Mahaboori Section, the complainant is stated to have questioned him where his friend Ramanlal Narayan was. On knowing that the latter was out, he prepared to wait after informing accused the purpose of his visit. When accused wanted to go away after discharging a torrent of abuse, the complainant is alleged to have caught hold of him as described. The accused got away, it was stated, but was subsequently arrested by the Police.

Pending enquiries the accused was ordered to be bailed out at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Shripat Bachha, a dhobi, was bailed out at the Girgaum Court on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a neighbour of his—a pregnant woman with an iron rod.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Yone Noguchi's Open Letter To Indians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Kindly publish the following:—

Dear Friends in India.—I call you friends even when you oppose me, for opposition is the beginning of understanding. I was informed by my Japanese friend in your country that my letters to Dr. Tagore were regarded as insolent by some papers and persons. I am sorry if Japanese courtesy was impaired by my assertion expressed in unreserved fashion. But I think that the accusers had to study first whether or not Tagore's letters were insolent. Then I begged my Japanese friend to tell his Indian friends that they had to remind themselves of a bell that rings loud when it is beaten hard.

Although it is beyond doubt that I made unnecessary enemies in India, I appreciate that their antagonism, even with a torrent of vituperation, is not without a suggestion of some meeting ground where we can shake our hands It is true that from many a letter written me by unknown Indians I came to know that I was not wholly deprieved of friends in your country. They agreed with me in the interpretation of Kali the Goddess, who, when she is called for, would wage war against demons. They told me that true India was represented in her ancient books like "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata", and that the moral codes of warfare set up by the Arya Rishis were not far apart from those of Bushido of Japan in the rigid observation of justice and courage. My belief that India is not peopled only with stiff-necked humanitarians or long tongued sentimentalists, was confirmed by them with the stories of heroes of the battle of "Kurushetra."

It is not strange that I found almost the same English opinion in India upon the present Asiatic conflict, when I recall to my mind the long history of British occupation of your country. But if there is difference there, it would be that one never departs from the safety of commercial rights in China, while the other from that of humanity. Both the money king and the arch-humanitarian are equally autocrats who want to dictate the world. But there is some odd moment with the latter, for being busy lecturing to his neighbours, he forgets that his own house is burning. Labouring for making the world better, the humanitarian only succeeds to upset it as a debating room.

I have to thank you when, probably as a way of denunciation, you called me spokesman of my country, and reminded me of coloured spectacles through which the world would look coloured. Of course I will only accept this title under one condition that Dr. Tagore admits himself to be Chiang's representative in India. But permit me to say that I have never written even one line by any official command, as I have never sung about a bird or a flower by other's request, and again as I had not sung about the Ganges and the Taj Mahal by the command of the Indian Government. My letters to Dr. Tagore or anybody else are from what you might call patriotism. Calling forth an unusual echo in your country, this Japanese patriotism of mine puts me again, as it seems, to a prosaic situation where I have probably to assume a spokesman's duty and to explain again about the present conflict from its beginning to your unwilling ears. But oh, my friends, I wish you will excuse me from repeating myself. It is no longer necessary to tell you how the present war started, and to deny your ungrounded accusation of Japanese atrocity in China, when you pretend to be a deaf man and slight all the facts I offered you before I am wondering what a difficult thing it is for one to put away preoccupation for taking up an impartial opinion.

But I am pleased that many of you approved of our programme of reconstruction of a new world in Asia, although some Indian ridiculed it and preferred to relinquish his Oriental birthright. Japan is the only independent country in the whole of Asia, the others are ruined under the loot and plunder of the west. Even today when Japan had taken the half of the country to make them awake to the importance of our programme, Chiang and his party take pleasure in being tossed by the western wolves, and try to carry their sham crowns in the air. But according to our programme, our country is determined to cross the Rubicon with the other equal-minded Chinese in the domain of our occupation. We know that we have a long way ahead, but our prospects are by no means gloomy. We believe that nothing is impossible to a willing mind that is ours. We might be a Childe Roland as in Browning's poem, who through inertness and grimace of nature marched towards the Dark Tower. But who knows that we shall not soon pass Tophet's fire, and come to the plain, shouting, "Japan to the Dark Tower came:"

There are many Indians, I know, who from their own experiences at home fear and doubt that martial conduct would more alienate Japan from the Chinese people to make her programme impossible. But such doubt is only reasonable when we are fighting against the masses in China. What we are doing there is only to put down Chiang's war clique with a pinned parchment placed by hangman hands. For the last twenty years it had been propagating anti-Japanese movement, and sneering at Japan from behind the protecting screen of the West. We are mad, but the madness is for Asiatic peace.

Not long ago an Indian visitor to Japan called on me, seeing that he had entertained the same doubt I cited before, I pointed out to him that the Japanese and Chinese, are one race, equally skinned and equally minded, and how peacefully we lived together in the early age, surrounding the Buddhistic images with one prayer to beauty and wisdom. When in the 7th century the Empress Suiko and her heir-apparent, Prince Shotoku, the two great propagators of culture and art through Buddhism, established many temples in Nara, so many Chinese came here on cultural mission, and naturalized in Japan. Most of the Buddhistic statues that remain to-day as a great artistic remnant were their work or made by my home people under their influence. Buddhism brought Japan to the feet of India. One who sees the mural decoration of the Golden Hall of the Horyuji Temple, Nara, a great work of the 7th century, would not fail to remind himself of the temples of Tung-huang, China, and then of those of Ajanta, India. Except the images of Buddha, the religious sculptures that were made in those early times are mostly modified figures of the Hindu god and goddess like Shiva and Kali; and there are not a few specimens at the temples in Nara, that were actually made by some Indians. How near was Japan to India in those days!

Then I said to my Indian visitor that the racial trinity in Japan, China and India had become separated, when towards the end of the 13th century the Mongols invaded Japan and were repulsed by us. China, now alienated from Japan, checked our familiarity with India, and made Asia tear to divisions.

But to-day we Japanese are attempting to reconstruct a new world in Asia. If you take it for the restoration of the ancient age, your understanding of our Japanese mind is right. Certainly Asia is one.—Yours etc.

YONE NOGUCHI

December 24, 1938.

Military Highhandedness

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have to bring to your notice the unsympathetic attitude generally shown by the Military Authorities to the general public. A recent instance is that of the Cantonment Authority, Belgaum. The President of Primary Education Society (Prathamik Shikshan Samiti) Belgaum, an Institution which is patronised by the leading citizens and Government Officials of the District and encouraged by the Government of Bombay, and which is inaugurated for the removal of illiteracy requested the Cantonment Authority (Officer Commanding the Station, Belgaum) for permission to use the vacant site, known as the 'Rani Bagicha' (Queen's garden) within the limits of the Cantonment Board, Belgaum, on the 4th of December 1938, for holding a Conference (where about 500 persons were expected to attend) under the auspices of the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of the Government of Bombay. This permission was summarily refused by the said Officer and no reasons were given for doing so.

We may mention here that in our application to the Cantonment Board, we had mentioned that the purpose of the Conference was for the spread of primary education and that it was to be held under the auspices of the Prime Minister of this Province. While applying for the site, it was taken for granted that the permission was a formal one and it would be forthcoming in due course. The negative reply upset the programme of the Society and is construed as an affront to the City and the Local Government.

We would not have requested for the said permission, had it not been for the unfortunate situation of the City of Belgaum. This city is hemmed in all sides by open spaces within the Cantonment limits and there is not a single open space in the city which can accommodate even 300 people. There are a number of open spaces in the Cantonment which are going waste. One of such sites is the site referred to about which is known as the Rani Bagicha (Queen's garden).

This case only goes to show with what courtesy the Military Officer concerned has treated the public in general of the Belgaum City and what deference he has shown to the head of the Provincial Government. We wonder whether such treatment to the public is consistent with the efforts of the Higher Authorities to solve the present political problem of India.—Your, etc.

D. R. THAKUR.

Title To Govt. Securities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very refreshing to note that Sjt. Pranlal Devakaran Nanji has drawn the attention of the Bankers, Brokers and investors in Government Securities to the implications of the judgement of Privy Council in Secretary of State Vs. Bank of India Ltd.

The long conceived belief till now was that the investor in Government Securities was free from the fear of the question of genuineness of the chain endorsement on the back of a G. P. note being re-opened at a future date after the note was once cancelled and a fresh one issued in lieu thereof; in as much as the Public debt office was deemed to have satisfied itself in this regard at the time of renewal. The present view which was deemed to have the bearing and authority of the official Government publications such as Government Security manual etc., was upheld by the divisional bench of the original side of Bombay High Court. But the Privy Council in their judgement in above appeal have overruled the devision of Bombay High Court and thus the long imagined protection was withdrawn. This will greatly affect the investing public in general and brokers and bankers in particular in as much as they not only purchase Government Securities for themselves but have to endorse all such securities purchased and sold for their constituents and as such they may have to face any claim that may arise in future out of defect in any previous endorsement on any such security transacted through them although the same might have been renewed subsequently. It is very necessary that the Bankers and Brokers should view this with the seriousness it deserves and try to bring home to the Government the hardships that would follow the decision of the Privy Council.—Yours, etc.

G. R. TRIVEDI.

Madras.

'Safety-Island' At Worli

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Extending my greetings to the Safety First Association and the W. I. A. A. on the occasion of the New Year, may I draw their immediate attention to the urgent need of a 'Safety-Island' where no less than five big thoroughfares, namely, the Love-Grove Road, Haines Road, Ferguson Road, B. D. D. Chawls Road and lastly the Worli Road meet? Besides, it is the Grand Trunk Road for Poona and Agra as well. The turning of the automobiles all the hours of day and night at the proposed 'Safety-Island' is a positive proof for its urgency—Yours etc.

NIGAMANAND.

Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

T. V. Baddeley Elected Chairman

The ballot held on Monday for the election of Chairman of the Association for the year 1939 has resulted in the re-election of Mr. T. V. Baddeley, Managing Director of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd., Managing Agents for the Gokak Mills Ltd. and the Simplex Mills Co. Ltd.

VICTORY FOR "HIGH SPEED SCHOOL"

U. S. Plans For Fastest And Largest Ships

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

Designs for two largest and fastest battleships ever built have been completed by the Navy Department, according to the "New York Times" which says that the plans will be submitted to the Congress as part of the 1940 defence programme calling for two 45,000 ton ships. The ships will be armed with sixteen-inch guns and have a speed of 30 to 33 knots.

"The New York Times" declares that this represents a victory for "the high speed" school. It is thought that the vessels would be faster than anything previously contemplated. It is unofficially estimated that the cost will range from 90 to 110 million dollars each.—Reuter.

RAMANUJAM CHALLENGE SHIELD

The finals of the "Ramanujam Challenge Shield," Ball Badminton Tennis Tournament conducted by the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, Matunga, came off on Sunday when the Hindu Gymkhana "A" team met the South Indian Association team. Mr. L. R. Tairsee presided and distributed the Trophies to the Winners and Runners-up.

The match was extended to three games and great excitement prevailed throughout. The match was won by the South Indian Association who annexed the first and third game. It should be said that the Association team did not rise to the standard expected, especially Kandaswamy was quite out of form. G. K. Subramaniam gave some finishing strokes and Chandran played a splendid game.

On the other hand the Gymkhana side had a good chance in the third game, being 10 points ahead of their opponents, but they committed many blunders towards the end especially Rasa's service beyond the boundary and striking the ball to where he was standing cost them the game and match. The score 29-16, 22-29, 29-25.

In his welcome speech one of the Committee members traced the starting of the Badminton Section and the "Ramanujan Challenge Shield."

Mr. C. V. Viswanath spoke a few words and gave an account of the tournament in which 14 teams participated.

Mr. Tairsee congratulating the Winners and Runners up said that he was very much interested in sports and he was glad to be amongst them to witness the match the favourite game of South Indians.

PARSI WEDDING

Mehta-Bhedwar

BOMBAY, Monday.

The elite of the Parsi community were present at the wedding of Miss Roshan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Mehta with Mr. Kali H. Bhedwar at the "Albless Baug," Girgaum, Bombay, on Monday, the 9th January, at 6 p.m.

The ceremony was performed by the high priests of the Parsi Community, after which the guests who numbered more than two thousand, were treated to a banquet. The gathering dispersed after raising hearty cheers to the couple who are expected to leave Bombay to-morrow on a honeymoon trip.

The Bombay City Police Band under the directorship of Mr. Charles R. Gardner, A. R. C. M., was in attendance.

Journalism Classes In Khalsa College

Mr. P. G. Rao writes:—

A number of educative public lectures by many prominent journalists will mark the reopening on 15th inst. of the American College of Journalism after Christmas holidays. It is also intended to start a Social Club of Journalists at No. 39 Forbes Street opposite Greaves Cotton.

Dr. Kashmira Singh, Principal of Khalsa College, Matunga, has kindly agreed to the holding of classes on Journalism in the Khalsa College for regular College students as well as outsiders.

Besides the complete course, short 4 months' courses in Reporting, Advertising and Short Story Writing will be given. Particulars can be had from either the Principal, Khalsa College, Matunga, or the Director, the American College of Journalism, 39 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING

Bombay Govt. Apply Amended Act To Factories

The Government of Bombay have extended the provisions of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1936, as amended in the last session of the Legislature by Act XX of 1938, to the Province of Bombay with effect from December 1. The Act forbids the working of cotton ginning and pressing factories without a licence the fee for which will be Rs. 10 a year. The punishment for working a factory without a licence is Rs. 500 on the first conviction and Rs. 1,500 on subsequent convictions.

One of the principal objects of the Act is to stop the watering of cotton and the mixing of cotton with waste, seed, fly, etc. Under this Act any owner of cotton or factory owner or manager, who waters or adulterates cotton which is ginned or is intended to be ginned or pressed, commits a penal offence liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Government have also amended the Bombay Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925. The Rules prescribe the form of the licence to work cotton ginning and pressing factories, applications for which must be made to the Collector concerned. No licence for a new factory will be granted except upon production of a certificate from the Chief Inspector of Factories regarding structural requirements prescribed in section 9 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925. The Rules will be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of January 12, 1939.

FOR HOLDERS OF FORFEITED LANDS

Govt. Give Month's Notice For Compensation Claim

A "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary published on Monday states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Bombay Forfeited Lands Restoration Act, 1938 and in modification of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 7159 33 (b), dated 13th December 1938, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that the lands described in the schedule shall be added to the schedule appended to Government Notification, in the Revenue Department, No. 7159 33 (b), dated 13th December 1938.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Government of Bombay will issue on or after 24th January 1939 a declaration under section 4 of the Bombay Forfeited Lands Restoration Act, 1938, specifying which of the lands mentioned in the schedule will in the public interest be acquired and restored to the original holders. The Tribunal appointed under the Act will shortly afterwards publish notices under section 5. On the expiry of fifteen days after these notices have been published, it will be open to Government to take possession of the lands specified in them. The present notice is issued in order that present holders of forfeited lands may have at least a month's notice instead of the fifteen days' notice prescribed under the Act of the intention of Government to take possession of those lands.

Those holders of forfeited lands who wish to receive compensation in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Act should give intimation accordingly to the Collector of the district.

HIGHWAY TOLL IN THANA

Formula To Reduce Accidents

The Safety First Association of India (Publicity Department), write:—

A balanced three-fold programme of Engineering, Education and Enforcement to reduce the highway accident toll, was advocated by Mr. A. S. Trollip, Hon. Jt. General Secretary of the Safety First Association of India, in the course of a lecture during the week-end. Mr. M. V. Hegde, President, City Municipality, Thana, presided. The occasion was the inauguration of the Secondary School Headmasters' Association.

In the lecture-demonstration, the senior girl students of the St. John Baptist High School took part. The saftey principles that should guide the actions of pedestrians, passengers, motorists and gharrywallas were clearly and vividly dramatized in the course of the lecture.

In concluding, the speaker observed: "There is no single cure for the highway accident menace; only a combination of remedial measures, tested by experience, will reduce our highway death and injury toll."

ROLE OF SCHOOLS

Rev. Dr. Pereira, Principal St. John Baptist High School, in closing the proceedings of the evening, emphasised that it was mainly through the schools that the best and most effective means of broadcasting the theory and practice of safety first evidently lay and hoped that the day was not far distant when it would form one of the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum.

The lecture was followed by a cinema show of safety films in the Arya Kreta Mandal grounds.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 5, 1895
Muslim: Jiltad 18, 1357
Parsi: Amardad 7, 1208
Hightide: 2-55, 15-16
Lowtide: 9-15, 21-01
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 19m.
Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, January 11.

Municipal Schools Committee 4-40 p.m.

Thursday, January 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Friday, January 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Eihuku Maru' left Colombo on January 7 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 11.

The O S K steamer 'Glasgow Maru' left Singapore on January 5 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 19 via Penang and Colombo.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Stratheden' with the mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th current. She will sail from Ballard Pier at midnight the same day for Australia.

LAL BAVTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at the office of the Union.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE

The Silver Jubilee of the College will be celebrated on Thursday, 12th instant at 5 p.m., when H. E. the Governor will preside and Lady Lumley will give away the prizes.

BROADCAST ON RATIONALISM

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Abraham Solomon, will broadcast a talk entitled "Why Rationalism" to-day (Tuesday) from 9-50 p.m. to 10-5 p.m. from the Bombay Station of the All India Radio.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

At the Occhavlal Nazar Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary at Parel 917 patients were treated in December 1938. Average daily attendance of the patients was 35.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The 55th anniversary of the Foundation Day of the Society's Girls' High School will be celebrated in the Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya Memorial Hall, tomorrow (Wednesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.), when Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister Government of Bombay, will preside.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY

In all 2,782 patients were treated at the free dispensary and Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay, during the month of December, 1938. The average daily attendance was 89.7.

BHATIA SPORTS

The 10th Bhatia Sports which will include: (1) 5000 Meters Fast Walking Race, (2) 15,000 Meters Fast Cycle Race and (3) 1,600 Meters Fast Cycle Race will be held on 14th, 15th and 22nd instant respectively. All the races will start from near the Band Stand (Near Cooperage) at 7 a.m. (S.T.) and will proceed round the Oval. The respective competitors are to be present at the Band Stand at 6-45 a.m. (S.T.) on the above dates.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134 Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Khodabax Edalji Punegar will expound in Gujarati Strophes 1-3 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX).

P. G. SINGHANEE HINDU HOSPITAL

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will open the P. G. Singhanee Hindu Hospital at "Dilkhush" Grant Road, Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

MAJESTIC
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 p.m.
To-morrow at 1 p.m. 8th "Zenana" Show

'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 5 in Marathi:
'BRAMHACHARI'
ब्रम्हचारी
(The "BACHELOR")
NON STOP 19TH WEEK
The DAILY DELIGHT of THOUSANDS all over INDIA!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Affairs of Annabel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"If I were King" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Alexander's Ragtime Band" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"King Solomon's Mines". Today at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"His Exciting Night" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Daku-ka-Ladka" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Dr. Yaman M.Sc." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 8-20 and 10-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 p.m. and 10-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Blue Danube" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Adventures of Robin Hood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Drum" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

LAUD—Laud P. S., Solicitor of Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Co., and father of Mr. M. P. Laud, Barrister-at-Law passed away at his residence Narayen Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, on 9th instant. Aged 69 years.

Socialists Routed

(From Our Correspondent)
Vile Parle, Monday.

The Tripuri Mahasabha election came off yesterday in Suburbs. Out of the nine Constituencies, seven had returned their delegates unopposed whilst Andheri-Versova and Malad-Kandivali Constituencies elections returned Mr. Namdeo and Mr. Nathalal Rajdev respectively. These candidates were opposed by Socialist candidates. Mr. Narmad Vaidya and Amritlal Shah, but both were defeated. Thus out of 13 delegates, there is only one Socialist delegate.

Borivli Congress

Borivli C. C. Secretary, writes:

Persons desirous of election to the above Committee are advised to forward their Nomination Paper, so as to reach Sjt. Dhirajlal Vijubhai, Mandpeshwar Road, Borivli, before 10 a.m. on Friday, the 20th instant.

Nomination paper can be had from the above address or from the Congress Committee's Office at Ghodbunder Road Borivli.

'PARLE T. C. C. ELECTIONS

The President, V. P. T. C. C. writes:

If the nominations of the candidates are more than the number of seats of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, the election will be held on Sunday, the 22nd instant. The time for the election will be 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the evening. Only 19 seats are open for contest, one seat being reserved for a representative of the Juhu Village Congress Committee (to be formed shortly).

The Scrutiny of the Nomination papers will take place on 12th and withdrawals will be permitted only upto 17th instant.

The last day for sending in the Nomination paper is the 11th instant.

CONGRESS ELECTION MEETING AT FALKLAND ROAD

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Falkland Road (opposite Tram Depot) to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. Mr. Mansingrao Jagtap will preside and Messrs. S. K. Patil, B. L. Sarang, Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Dr. Bhonsle, Mr. Madhavrao Godbole and others will speak.

The Congress candidates from Khetwadi-Tardeo division viz. Messrs. Dayabhai Patel, D. S. Babrekar, M. R. Masani, Nanubhai Desai and Ramchandra Wagh will be present at the meeting.

VERSOVA TALUKA CONGRESS

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Versova T. C. C., writes:—

Members desiring to contest the ensuing election of the Managing Committee of Versova Taluka Congress Committee should send in their nominations on or before 6 p.m. January 15. Candidates should be members of the Congress Committee enrolled on or before 31st October, 1938.

Nomination papers can be had from the Secretary or the President from the Congress Office and must be addressed to the President, Versowa Congress Committee Office, Versowa.

The Capitol

DAILY CHANGE OF FILMS

The Capitol management are putting on a daily change of films from to-day (Tuesday) when "King Soloman's Mines" with Paul Robeson will be screened. On Wednesday Jessie Mathews in "First a Girl" will be the feature, and on Thursday "Drake of England" with Matheson Lang will be shown. There will be no Cinema shows at all on Friday.

SUBHAS BOSE ARRIVES

'En route' To Bardoli

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived this morning by the Nagpur Mail and was received at the Victoria Terminus by Sjt. Nagindas Master, Sjt. S. K. Patil, Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas, Sjt. Nathalal Parikh and Mrs. Parikh. He was garlanded by Sjt. Nagindas on behalf of the B. P. C C., and by Mrs. Parikh.

The Congress President is still suffering from slight cold and congestion in the nasal region though he has had no temperature since last night. He seems to have been feeling slightly feverish before boarding the train at Wardha but the temperature was normal a few hours later.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose will leave Bombay for Navsari "en route" to Bardoli by the Kathiawar Express on Tuesday morning.

DEATH OF PROMINENT SOLICITOR

P. S. Laud

The death occurred on Monday morning from heart failure of Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Laud of the firm of Khanderao and Laud, solicitors.

Born in 1870, Mr. Laud passed his solicitor's examination in 1903 and joined the firm of Khanderao and Laud of which he later became the sole proprietor.

He has one son, Mr. M. P. Laud, a barrister, and three daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Durgabai Khote, is a well known film star.

SUBURBAN DELEGATES FOR TRIPURI

Vesava And Kandivali Candidates Elected

The Joint Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, write:—

The election for two seats of delegates to the Tripuri Congress in Andheri-Vesava and Malad-Kandivali-Dahisar constituencies took place on Sunday last. Counting of votes was taken up the same day at 7 p.m. The results are given below:—

ANDHERI-VESAVA

Messrs. Namdeo N. Vesavekar 321 votes, Narmad G. Vaidya 296 votes, Dahyabhai Bhuta 60 votes and Govindbhai Patel 5 votes.

Sjt. Namdeo Vesavekar has been declared elected.

MALAD-KANDIVALI-DAHISAR

Messrs. Nathalal Devji Rajdev 216 votes, Amratlal Chunilal Shah 97 votes and Jamnadas Erunza 83 votes.

Sjt. Nathalal Devji Rajdev has been declared elected.

Investiture At Govt. House

H. E. the Governor will hold an Investiture at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 15th February, 1939. Letters of invitation have been issued to all those whom His Excellency proposes to invest.

Any person who has received an award and who wishes to be invested but has not yet received a letter of invitation should apply without delay to the Secretary to the Governor, Government House, Bombay.

Recipients of awards in the New Year Honours List of 1939 will not be invested at this Investiture.

High Court Reopens

The High Court reopened on Monday after two weeks of Christmas holiday.

The absence of two judges was noticeable on this occasion. One is Mr. Justice Kania who, as a member of the Enquiry Committee, is busy with the investigations regarding the disturbances connected with the labour strike on November 7 last. The other judge who is temporarily relieved of his judicial duties is Mr. Justice Divatia who is a member of the Textile Enquiry Committee.

Question Of Private Practice For Medicos

Corporation Shuttles Back Issue Of Its Employees To Medical Relief Committee

Two resolutions, one requesting the University authorities to prescribe periods of vacation so as to make them run concurrently in all schools and colleges and the other requesting them to consider the feasibility of prescribing the same set of text books for all schools, moved by Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi were passed at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday.

PRIVATE PRACTICE FOR MEDICOS

The Corporation also referred back to the Medical Relief Committee a resolution suggesting the adoption of a recommendation made to the Corporation by a Joint Conference of two Committees of the Corporation, that Medical officers in full time service of the Municipality should not be permitted to have private practice.

The question whether private practice should be allowed to Medical Officers in municipal service had been discussed in the Corporation on several occasions but no specific orders in the matter was laid down. By a resolution passed in October 1937, the Corporation referred to the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee the question of disallowing private practice to newly appointed officers on a salary of Rs. 400 and above, and of withdrawing such concession already granted to certain medical officers.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

The Municipal Commissioner, to whom these questions were referred by the Committee, was of the view that it would not be possible to attract well-qualified and experienced men to those teaching posts carrying a salary of Rs. 225 to Rs. 275, unless private practice was allowed to them outside their duty hours. The Commissioner was not in favour of laying down any limit beyond, which no private practice was to be allowed. With regard to the concessions already granted, he was of the opinion that as they did not interfere with the municipal duties of the officers concerned, they should not be withdrawn.

Following the Commissioner's report, the question was considered at a joint conference of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee and the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. The conference came to the conclusion that it would not be desirable to allow private practice to medical officers in full time service of the Corporation, except the purely tutorial staff of the Seth G. S. M. College drawing small salaries.

At the meeting of the Corporation held on Monday Dr. Mrs Malinibai Sukthankar moved that the report of the Joint Conference "be approved and adopted and in supersession of previous orders passed, no private practice be allowed to Medical officers in full time service of the Municipality and that the Concessions wherever granted for the same be forthwith withdrawn, subject to any subsisting contracts of service with any of them."

DR. DESHMUKH'S PLEA.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh moved an amendment that the recommendations of the Joint Conference could be referred back to the Medical Relief Committee for report.

He thought that it would not be possible to engage good men at the salaries paid by the Municipality if they were deprived of private practice. They should adjust things in such a way that the public was served properly and at the same time no great strain was put on Municipal finances.

The amendment was carried.

TEXT BOOKS IN SCHOOLS

The following resolution moved by Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi was passed unanimously without discussion:—

"That the Corporation's representative on the Senate of the University of Bombay be requested to move the University Authorities with a request to consider the feasibility of prescribing a set of particular text books to be adopted by all the registered schools and not to leave the matter at the discretion of principals of schools in the Presidency, as different sets of text books adopted by different schools cause unnecessary expenditure and worry to the children as well as to their parents or guardians in case their children have to change school and to report to the Corporation the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Senate in the matter."

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Mayor announced that the Corporation would meet on three consecutive days from Wednesday to discuss the Municipal budget.

PRESIDENT FOR TRIPURI SESSION

Satyamurti And Others Suggest Maulana Azad's Name

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, and some prominent delegates to the Indian National Congress have recommended to the All-India Congress Committee the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for the Congress Presidentship.—United Press.

HORNIMAN FEELS BETTER

BOMBAY: Monday.

Mr. Horniman continues to maintain steady progress towards recovery and it is expected that in a couple of weeks he will be able actively to participate in his campaign for the Bombay municipal election.

A regular stream of visitors kept him busy throughout Sunday. He takes the liveliest interest in all the latest political and civic developments and nothing has given him greater pleasure than the decision of the B.P.C.C. to accept Mr. Nariman as a Congress candidate for the forthcoming Municipal elections.

Dr. A. J. Kohiyar examined him on Saturday and Dr. Sathe on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Horniman has started on his usual diet now and is able to take regular meals at usual intervals without any sort of inconvenience and this, according to medical opinion, will restore his health sooner than any other treatment.

Nurie For Ahmedabad

The Hon. Mr. N. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works will leave Bombay tonight for Ahmedabad where he will halt till Thursday, January 12, and return to Bombay on the 13th.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The last week-end proved quite a busy one for the suburbs. At Andheri on Sunday the Saisette Selected Actors Union, held their second annual variety entertainment in St. Blase's Church Compound, Amboli. The entertainment was in aid of St. Blase's School Building Fund.

Thousands of suburbanites witnessed this entertainment which was of a high standard. The programme included, songs and duets in English, Marathi, and Concanim and a specially composed Marathi Farce.

Dr. P. A. Dias, Mayor of Bandra Presided.

At Santa Cruz, Sunday evening saw a large gathering of parents and friends of the Seth Anandilal Podar High School at the School premises when the annual prize distribution was held and the foundation ceremony of the Mahadevi Anandilal Podar Building took place.

The prizes were distributed and the foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble Mr. B. J. Kher.

SOCIAL STUDY CLUB.

At Bandra on Sunday morning a Social Study Club was inaugurated under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Ex-Students Association.

The inaugural meeting took place in the St. Andrew's Girls High School when Rev. Fr. Clarasso, S. J. of St. Peter Church Bandra addressed the meeting and explained the aims and ideals of the club.

On the same evening at 7 p.m. the ex-Students' Association gave a free cinema show in the St. Andrew's Boys School Hall.

FIRE AT BANDRA.

On Sunday afternoon, Bandra witnessed the largest fire for years, when nine huts of Harijans on the extreme end of Danda Green towards Chuim Village were burnt to ashes and over 150 indiviluals were rendered homeless.

The damage is estimated at over a thousand rupees.

-see me as I was

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1939

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research with special reference to industrial progress was one of the foremost questions discussed at the Indian Science Congress held at Lahore throughout the last week. The achievements of men like Sir C. V. Raman, Dr. Megh Nad Saha and the late Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, all scientists of international fame, the transactions of scientific bodies like the Science Congress, the Tata Institute of Research, the Indian Academy of Sciences and the National Institute of Sciences show that Indians have as much aptitude for scientific research as men of any other country. But, unfortunately, they do not obtain the necessary facilities in this country and they cannot afford to carry on research in foreign countries for an indefinite number of years. Modern scientific research is extremely costly and, except within narrow limits, is beyond the means of most Universities. The recent increase in the number of Universities has only added to their financial difficulties and even Provincial Governments are unable to do much for scientific research. The Government of India have the means to finance such research but have not shown any enthusiasm for it except in a few limited spheres.

Step-Motherly Treatment

While India needs scientific research of every kind, she particularly needs industrial research at the present moment. Dr. J. C. Ghosh, President of the Lahore Conference, made out a strong plea for such research. Yet it is in this sphere that India is most lacking. While the Government of India have done something for agricultural research, particularly in cotton—for obvious reasons—they have sadly neglected research in manufactures—for equally obvious reasons. Dr. Ghosh, referring to this point, said: "Much was expected of the policy laid down by the Government of India in 1915, under the stress of war, that India would consider herself entitled to demand the utmost help which her Government could afford to enable her to take her proper place in the world as a manufacturing country. But these lessons of the war were soon forgotten, and all that has been achieved is the setting up of an Industrial Research Bureau, controlling with the aid of an Advisory Committee, a small research laboratory attached to the Test House at Alipore. The report of this Bureau for 1937-38 is a miserable document compared with the corresponding report of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. I should not be misunderstood. I have no complaint against the personnel, but only against the step-motherly treatment meted out to industrial research in the country."

Planning Commission

However, it is no use expecting much from the present Government of India in the promotion of industrial research. But the public have a right to expect some help in this matter from provincial Governments cooperating with one another though singly they cannot do much. Dr. Ghosh welcomes "with great relief and thanksgiving" the National Planning Committee. And he suggests that as an "indispensable adjunct" to the Committee there should be set up an All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with functions and powers similar to those entrusted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Great Britain. Scientists like Dr. Saha are already on the Planning Committee, but it will be a decided improvement if there is a separate advisory council of expert scientists carrying on industrial research. Such a body, whether it is a part of the Planning Commission or a separate institution, can be financed jointly by Provincial Governments, industrial magnates, who will be directly benefited by industrial research and all those philanthropists who are interested in the many-sided economic development of India. Dr. Ghosh rightly contends that it is the special duty of those industrialists who are benefited by protection tariff duties levied at the consumers' expense to patronise industrial research. If the Congress Governments take the lead in the matter, they will not fail to get adequate support from businessmen in financing industrial research.

Another Munich?

The Spanish situation continues to be undecided. The recent Rebel victories on the Catalonian front seem to have been more than balanced by the Republicans' continued advance on the Estremadura front. Already, it appears, the activity of the Rebel aircraft in Catalonia has considerably slackened as many of the 'planes have presumably been diverted to the other front. The Republican position, however, is not yet secure and the menacing prospect of continued Franco successes still looms large. Meanwhile it is significant to observe the reactions of the recent Rebel victories on Italy. The Italian press has greeted them with undisguised elation and operations of the Legionaries are being commendably mentioned. There is no doubt that Mussolini has now definitely and openly associated himself with General Franco and that, despite Mr. Chamberlain's assurances to the contrary, a large number of Italian soldiers are still active in Spain. The British Premier, it is expected, will discuss the Spanish question with Mussolini this week. The Italian dictator's firm stand by the side of the rebels and Mr. Chamberlain's usual policy of surrender are ominious portents of a fresh betrayal on the part of Britain—a new Munich. The only hopeful aspect of the situation is the grim, heroic determination with which the people of Spain are fighting the Fascist menace.

Overhauled

The British army, Mr. Hore-Belisha claims, has been thoroughly overhauled. Evidently with the same efficiency with which he has tackled London's traffic—the street beacons still bear his name—Mr. Belisha has now affected revolutionary improvements in the organization and discipline of the armed forces of Great Britain. With no trace of modesty, the War Minister recounted his achievements during a speech at Plymouth. With pride he referred to an increase in the number of recruits and stated that "a far higher standard for an officer was now being obtained." Drastic changes, we learn, have been made even in the personnel of the Army Council and the Higher Command. We don't doubt Mr. Belisha's claims but one cannot help recalling that only a few months ago it was publicly stated by the Government that there were only a couple of dozen rusty old-fashioned anti-aircraft guns available for the defence of London. Was it a purposeful understatement to supply another argument for the policy of surrender? Since September, the War Minister claims, "more equipment has been provided and more fixed gun sites constructed." Aren't such preparations against the declared policy of faith in the dictators? And, in case of an actual war, is the overhauled British army sufficient to cope with fascist forces without collective support from other democracies? It would have been much better if instead of polishing guns and dismissing a few army officials, the "National" government had "overhauled" the disused system of collective security which is the only guarantee of peace in the world.

In Self-Defence

by D. F. Karaka

This week's *Sunday Standard* in its leader column has gone out of its way to give me a half-column of advice. For those who may not be readers of this football-pool paper, it is necessary to add that the editorial department of the *Sunday Standard* have done this after reading an article by me on "The Liberals" and having the interests of Indian journalism and of young journalists at heart. I don't for a moment doubt their motives.

Now, young men of my age have no reason to presume that they know everything. We would not be so foolish. I grant, too, that we have a lot to learn from those who are in a position to teach us something. It may be manners, courtesy or even the ethics of journalism. We welcome the advice of others, when these donors of advice 'gratis' are people, or institutions *or* men, who command great respect in this country or elsewhere, and who are by reason of their experience or their better knowledge qualified to give such advice. But what we young men do insist upon is that this essential qualification should be a condition precedent to the giving of advice to us. We don't want advice merely because we happen to be young.

Sometimes, too, and I say this with all the arrogance at my command, it is the young men who should give a little advice to those who presume to be our elders. This is one such occasion. Although, on more than one occasion the *Sunday Standard* has, somewhat ungraciously made rude remarks about me and even said that they were not surprised that "in certain sections of society he was treated as a leper" and again that a book of mine was "pornographic piffle," I did not think it necessary to accuse them of "descending to embittered personal criticism." *Quot homines, tot sententiae*—their own words. It was their opinion and they had a right to express it. And, that is all that I now claim for myself. Only in my case the allegation of having descended to embittered personal criticism does not apply with the same force as it does to those who call a man a "leper."

The article on the Liberals is directed against the Liberals. It followed upon an event of public importance in that the Liberals had met in conference and made through their chief spokesmen utterances, which would do this country harm, if they were left unchallenged. In spite of the little respect which the Liberals command in this country, it is strange how much they are made of in London. An ignorant English press may glorify their utterances into expressions of Indian opinion, which they are not, and give them an importance out of all proportion to their real merits. I saw this happen when the Round Table Conferences were in session in London and the so-called representatives of the Indian people were paying homage to the Court of St. James's.

So that you cannot call an attack on the Liberals "embittered personal criticism," unless, of course, you admit that the Liberals are so few that whatever you say against them is bound to be taken personally. And I am afraid that is what it really is. The cap intended for the party fits too well the handful of individuals that are in it, because they are all a stock size in heads and imagination.

Nor do I find one single word in the advice to a journalist, which tells me why my attack on the Liberals was wrong. I am told that I should not have done this and that it is inadvisable to do that. But why? Is it not allowed to us who disagree with vague utterances to say so in so many words, without having to adopt the shilly-shallying methods of the *Sunday Standard*, which now panders to the Princes, now to the Congress, now for Federation, now against it, like a journalistic tower of Pisa, but always leaning in a different direction. No sir, we may not be perfect, but at least we have one ounce of consistency in us and we are proud of being consistent in our likes and dislikes.

And that is why I resent that a paper of the standard, the limited experience, and shall I say the status of the *Sunday Standard* should offer advice to me or anyone else. It is unpardonable im-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5).

THE MUNICH PEACE

Questions At Issue

III

By Ellen Horup

All the aforementioned contradictions, conflicting interests and bluff manoeuvring met together in the course of the last few weeks in a particularly concentrated form.

It was not a question of peace or war. It was not a question of the German minority. For the Third Reich it was a question, above all, of a strategically important territory. "Whoever holds Bohemia is master of Europe," said Bismarck, so admired by Hitler. How was Germany to gain possession of the Czech Maginot Line, built with French money, and so turn Czecho-Slovakia, strategically important as an adversary of German Imperialism, into a vassal state of Germany, negligible from the military point of view? Berlin thundered against "Bolshevik Czecho-Slovakia"—but had in view the enormous importance for France of the Czech bulwark. "It is indisputable that Czecho-Slovakia is the only absolutely sure card that the French players possess in Central Europe." So says the official "Yearbook for German foreign policy". And the National-Socialist party organ of Styria, "Die Tagespost" in Graz, stated a few days before the Munich Peace: "Bohemia is the point from which Germany's vulnerable zone in the East can be attacked, just as the Rhine is in the West. In order to secure Germany, complete the belt of fortifications in the West, it is necessary to be protected in the East. In any case, it is necessary that the Bohemian plain should not be in the hands of the enemy."

Fear Of Social Revolution

From the political point of view, the issue was to destroy France's system of alliances in the East and South-East of Europe. Likewise to separate France and Russia, the most formidable adversaries of the Third Reich's political and economic domination of the Balkans and Central Europe. The issue was Bohemia's industry, Hungary's grain, Yugoslavia's ore, and Rumania's oil. The road to the Ukraine, to the Near East, to the Dardanelles, and to the oil of Mesopotamia.

These aims coincided in part with those of London. Like Hitler, the Foreign Office also intended to destroy France's Balkan alliances, and her treaty with Russia: France must be brought into yet greater dependence on London, Russia completely isolated.

For the rest, Hitler's plans might become extremely dangerous for the Empire. But there was no need to go to war yet with the Third Reich on the Czecho-Slovakian issue.

London has no objection to war in principle, in fact she needs it. But as far as possible prefers them to be carried on by others. England's increasing armaments only mean that London reckons on having sooner or later to fight for her interests. If, for instance, her own Fascist friends should one day become so indelicate as to directly attack British brought back to reason and interests, they would have to be friendship by arms.

For the present, however, war is not desired by the City, whose influence on the Foreign Office and its policy is steadily increasing. A European war might mean the overthrow of Hitler, the guarantee against social revolution as also against French hegemony. The collapse of the Third Reich would render vain the work of twenty years accomplished by London to bring about the weakening of France.

And so the Foreign Office and the City decided to intervene, together with Hitler, for the right of self-determination of peoples.

The Procedure

If it had really been a question for Hitler or for Chamberlain of the fate of a national minority, London could have found an easier solution. It was not necessary to mobilise the whole of Europe for that. The Foreign Office could have solved the problem by means of a plebiscite, under international control, on the issue of "Union with Germany", or "Autonomy within the framework of the Czecho-Slovak Republic". Such a solution would certainly have responded to the wishes of the minority itself.

But the issue was not the Sudeten Germans. It was something quite different. In order to achieve this aim without provoking too great resistance in the public opinion of France and England, and without providing the Opposition in either country with an opportunity for overthrowing the Government, more subtle methods had to be employed. The Foreign Office had to dissimulate its real intentions under moral arguments. An alibi had to be devised which proved that everything possible had been done to save Czecho-Slovakia and peace.

Above all, the appearance had to be given that London had decided on concessions only at the last moment, under pressure of the danger of war. In reality, however, the Foreign Office had long been in agreement with Berlin in principle, and had been preparing public opinion for months and years beforehand. The Clivedon group press and other political and economic pro-Hitler or pro-German circles suddenly began to interest themselves in the minorities problems, discussed the "impossible shape" of the Czecho-Slovak State, and wrote articles against the Russian influence in Czecho-Slovakia. As early as 14 March, 1937, Garvin of the "Observer" openly advocated a German "Mitteleuropa", which would unite Austria, Hungary and the countries of the Little Entente under German leadership. He called this a "constructive peace of great scope".

Illusive Hope

This is only one example from among many. The aim was to prepare the ground. The rest was settled by Ribbentrop and Halifax with their policy of German-British rapprochement. At the end of 1937, after the visit of Lord Halifax and Flandin to Berlin, the main understanding regarding the Czecho-Slovakian question was reached. Thus the official "Volkische Beobachter" in its new year issue of 31 December 1937 was able to point out to Prague: "Czecho-Slovakia's hope of seeing England in the role of protector is more illusive than ever."

The impression also had to be created that the whole development depended solely on Hitler. The Foreign Office had to make it appear that it was continually surprised by the new demands of the Third Reich. In reality it was early at work sweeping away the expected opposition (e.g. the fall of the Blum Cabinet in the spring, the replacement of its Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour by Bonnet, the City's confidential man of business Benes's official visit to Paris, postponed at London's desire.) The Foreign Office sent Lord Runciman unofficially to Prague as an intermediary "without any obligation on the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A SOCIAL BALANCE-SHEET

Among the papers read before the recent Statistical Conference perhaps the most interesting was that of Prof. P. J. Thomas, who discussed in his contribution the economic efforts of a year of prohibition in the Salem district. The views expressed by Prof. Thomas are purely objective and scientific and they have thus a great value. The main conclusion arrived at is that most of the money formerly used for drink is now being spent upon the purchase of food, cloth ing etc. Prohibition is thus doubly blessed. It results not only in physical benefit to the erstwhile addict but also in an increased volume of trade. Prof. Thomas points out that even culturally the dry era has proved fruitful, for there is a tendency among the more enlightened village labourers to buy books. All this is most encouraging indeed and one only wonders why, in the face of such impartial testimony to the success of prohibition, our provincial Ministries are proceeding so slowly and over-cautiously. There is really no excuse for the present tardy progress of one of the foremost programmes of the Congress, as observed by Gandhiji, and the sooner our Ministers hasten the pace the better it will be

A SPORTING OFFER

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made a straight and sporting offer to Mr. Jinnah regarding the charges of "atrocities" perpetrated by the Congress upon the Muslims (or is it the Muslim League?), to which the latter has repeatedly given expression. Pandit Jawaharlal has offered to refer specific charges, which might be framed by Mr. Jinnah, to a committee of independent persons, whose verdict both the Congress and the League should promise to abide by. There cannot be, of course, a vague and roving inquiry into indefinite allegations of the type in which the spokesmen of the Muslim League have been indulging indiscriminately for many months now. The present recriminations and accusations only help to create bad blood and to mislead the public. It should not be difficult for Mr. Jinnah to accept the offer of Pandit Nehru, especially when the Pirpur Committee is supposed to have collected so much damning evidence against the provincial Congress Government in particular and Congressmen in general. Any evasive reply from Mr. Jinnah will now carry its own moral.

IDEALS OF EDUCATION

In his speech at the foundation-stone-laying ceremony of the Podar School Building at Santa Cruz on Sunday, Premier Kher once again dwelt upon the ideals and methods of education. "The aim of every educational institution," observed Mr. Kher, "should be to turn out not mere matriculates or graduates but true citizens inspired with a spirit of sacrifice, citizens who will spread education among their illiterate brethren and serve the motherland in her fight for freedom." Education is no doubt intended to develop and train a youth in order to enable him to earn a living, but its social significance is equally, if not more, important. Those who receive the blessings of higher education owe a duty to their less enlightened countrymen, which is often lost sight of. The present absence of contact between the intelligentsia and the masses is perhaps the most deplorable outcome of our educational system. The sooner the gulf is bridged the nearer will be our national regeneration.

A GOA SCANDAL

Several complaints have recently been made of detention in police custody and subsequent release without trial of British Indian subjects living in the Portuguese colonial territory of Goa, and it seems to us desirable that the Government of Bombay should investigate these allegations in the interests of British Indians' rights in foreign territory and take suitable action. It would be interesting to know also if the British Consul in Goa has taken steps to ensure fair trial of British Indians arrested and detained in police custody in Goa, especially in view of the revelations made in the case of a British Indian escaped prisoner in the Goan jail whom a Bombay police-court magistrate recently ordered to be released. As regards the embargo on and tariff barrier placed against the export of British Indian rice, we have no doubt the Indian Merchants' Chamber and other organisations will review the position that evidently favours the Portuguese Indian interests and is thoroughly inequitable in so far as several thousands of Goan emigrants live peacefully in this province and remit substantial savings to Goa, not to mention the monopolies like the Goa lotteries which involve the drain of lakhs of Rupees out of the province.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Cooks are the leading ladies in many domestic dramas.

A hypocrite is a man who prays with his fingers crossed.

Greatness may doubt its own importance, but egotism never does.

A grass widow is seldom as verdant as her title would indicate.

Most men are qualified to occupy apartments in a lunatic asylum—and they can prove it.

A married woman never thinks of allowing her husband to order her dinner for her in a restaurant.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The key to Britain's financial and economic arrangements of the future lies in the future possibilities of Britain's income from overseas. It has been the size of that income which has permitted British finance to have complete freedom to move into whatever channels were most profitable to it, and without any direct interference from the State. That income too has been responsible for the very high standard of living possible in Britain."

—"Times of India's London "City" Correspondent.

* * * *

The impending visit of the British Premier to Rome continues to be front-page news.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, Reuter informs us, are assured of a "warm welcome" by the Italian people.

We hope they don't find it too hot for them!

* * * *

Which reminds us that London is experiencing June Weather—to give a warm send-off to Chamberlain and Halifax.

* * * *

Streets in Rome are to be hung with Union Jacks.

It is not known if the Duce's orchestra will play, "Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves" (minus the Mediterranean!)

* * * *

According to the French press, "Mr. Chamberlain holds the trump cards."

Possibly. But the dictators hold the guns.

* * * *

The Berlin press accuses the British Government of Britain of being biased in favour of Republican Spain.

Needless to say the "charge" is entirely groundless.

* * * *

Franco's rebels are said to be winning a series of victories in Spain.

Smoothing the way for Chamberlain?

* * * *

"The elation with which the success of General Franco's offensive on Catalonia has been greeted in the Press makes it appear unlikely that there will be any immediate change in the Italian standpoint with regard to Spain."

—Rome report.

But since the British Premier never made a stand on the Spanish issue, it won't be difficult for him to fall in line with Il Duce's wishes.

* * * *

Hitler Is Guided By A Voice.

—Headline.

The echo of his previous hysterical utterances?

* * * *

Fashionable dresses, we read, are now being made from coke and salt water.

A friend who visited the Mahalaxmi Race Course last Saturday says he had suspected as much.

* * * *

"History Is Made In The Kitchen" declares a headline.

And History, is you know, is a record of a series of wars.

* * * *

The bus was crowded and the two pretty girls who had just got on were compelled to stand. One of them to steady herself took hold of what she supposed to be her friend's hand.

It was some minutes before she discovered that it was not her friend's hand she was holding, but that of a young man.

"Oh," she gasped blushing. "I've got the wrong hand."

The young man smiled and held out his other hand.

"It's all right," he said. "Here's the other."

Rebel Troops Claim Success

OFFENSIVE AND COUNTER-OFFENSIVE ON ESTRAMADURA FRONT: REPUBLICANS CAPTURE TOWNS AND VILLAGES

BARCELONA, Jan. 9.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TOWNS OF GRANJA AND DETORREHERMOSA, IN BADAJOZ PROVINCE AND LACORONODA, AND FOUR VILLAGES IS CLAIMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN AN IMPORTANT NEW ADVANCE DURING THE REPUBLICAN ESTREMADURA OFFENSIVE.

The rebels have only just begun to react to the forceful Republican drive on the Estremadura front. After intense artillery barrage the rebels recaptured Sierra Tejonera, but lost it again as a result of a spirited Republican counter-attack. The Republicans are continuing the advance.

They occupied yesterday Vilanovadeprades which is about 19 miles from the Mediterranean coast and 24 miles from Tarragona.

Rebels Cross Segre

Most of 300 thousand troops flung by General Franco against Catalonia have now crossed the Segre which over a greater part of the hundred mile front is the Republicans main natural defence.

The divisions of the Aragon Army Corps, which early this morning filed across the bridges thrown over the river above Lerida, are now joining others of the same corps from Balaguer and Bridgehead and are overrunning the farmstudded countryside.

Vellaneuva and Acoteige, two of the few remaining Republican strongholds, were stormed and captured after heavy bombardment in the advance which by to-night carried the corps twelve and a half miles east of Balaguer.

The rebel banner is now advancing to the west and straightening up the line between Artesa and Borjas Blancas. The Republicans are beating retreat along the Lerida-Tarragona road under close-range gunfire. Although fog persists in the northern sectors of the front there is good weather elsewhere. It is reported that 34 were killed, 48 injured and several buildings wrecked during an air raid on the city and port of Valencia to-day. One was killed when the port district of Barcelona was raided by aeroplanes but there was little material damage.—Reuter.

ITALY ELATED BY REBELS' OFFENSIVE

ROME, Jan. 9.

Spain is expected to be one of the subjects to be discussed durthe Anglo-Italian talks this week.

The elation with which the success of General Franco's offensive on Catalonia has been greeted in the Press makes it appear unlikely that there will be any immediate change in the Italian standpoint with regard to Spain.

Operations of the Italian Legionaries are again openly mentioned in the Press.—Reuter.

REBEL OFFENSIVE SLACKENING

BARCELONA, Jan. 9.

General Franco's offensive in Catalonia, it is stated, appears to be slackening, possibly as a result of the Republicans continued advance on Estremadura front.

Rebels are reported to have sent reinforcements to Estremadura. Rebel aircraft were less evident in Catalonia yesterday and it is thought that a number of 'planes have also withdrawn to meet the Republicans drive. The rebels have lost 25 thousand in dead, wounded and prisoners since the start of the Catalan offensive according to reports from Government general staff headquarters.

A rebel headquarter's communique states that there is absolutely no truth in Republican claims to the capture of a number of towns on Estremadura front.

"The truth is that their attacks are breaking up against firmness of our positions." The communique states that Republicans have sustained heavy losses in the attacks on Trapera and Tejonera ranges.

It is stated that as Republicans were retreating in Catalonia, they attacked, burned and dynamited all possible buildings. On some sectors, despite having to advance in constant battle over difficult ground, the rebels have advanced nearly eight miles between Saturday and Sunday. 1,050 prisoners have been taken.—Reuter.

REBELS MAKE RAPID PROGRESS

BURGOS, Jan. 9.

Nationalist forces are now well astride the two main roads leading to Barcelona and are making rapid progress. The centre forces based on Lerida and Balaguer Sector have captured the important junction town of Mollerusa, 14 miles east of Lerida along the northern route to the Catalan capital.

Republicans are making a hasty retreat towards the city of Cervera, 20 miles further to the east and are dynamiting bridges as they go.

Nationalist engineers, however are rapidly repairing the road and rail facilities, which Nationalists now command in their respective advances on Cervera and Montblanch, two key cities of the Catalan mountain defences.—Reuter

Demand From Cameroons

Ex-German Colony Wants Incorporation In French Empire

DUALA, Jan. 9.

The incorporation of the French Cameroons in the French Empire was demanded at a mass meeting attended by forty-thousand people from all classes of the non-German community. A resolution to this effect has been forwarded by the Governor-General to the Minister of Colonies.—Reuter

JAPAN TO ENLARGE TRADE AGENCIES ABROAD

TOKIO: Jan. 9.

In order to promote Japan's foreign trade, the Ministry for Commerce and Industry will enlarge the 26 trade agencies abroad, including those at Harbin, Tientsin, Nairobi and Teheran.

New agents will be established in Baghdad, Melbourne, Buenos Aires and Mozambique.—Reuter.

Minister Outlines Three Guiding Principles

TOKIO: Jan. 9.

The guiding principles of Government's financial policy, outlined by Mr. Ishiwata, the new Finance Minister, in an interview are as follows:—

Firstly, development of country's productive capacity and import trade; secondly, adjustment of relationship between the volume of money and goods; thirdly, the smooth supply of funds for production.

Mr. Ishiwata added that he was considering for 1940 a general revision of the taxation system including an increase in special income-tax and a commodity tax.—Reuter.

CHINESE COMMANDERS OPPOSE PEACE MOVE

CHUNGKING: Jan. 8.

Thirty-five high Chinese commanders have sent a telegram to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek denouncing the recent peace move of Dr. Wang Ching Wei.

The commanders, who include General Chengchen and the Governors of Unnan, Kwangtung and Hunan, pledge loyalty to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and affirm their determination to resist the Japanese "until final victory is won".—Reuter.

FRESH BAN ON YANGTSE SHIPPING

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.

A fresh restriction has been imposed on foreign shipping in the lower Yangtse delta. A number of Chinese local authorities established by the Japanese in the occupied territory have issued orders forbidding foreign vessels to carry passengers and freight to the ports under their control, unless they fly the Japanese flag or the flag of the Japanese occupied China.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON GERMAN AND ITALIAN SHIPS

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.

The Italian steamer "Lipari" was fired on by junks near Woosung. A Chinese passenger was killed.

An hour and three quarters later the German steamer "Hansa" was similarly attacked, when two Chinese passengers were wounded.—Reuter.

Chilean Diplomat To Leave London

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Mr Augustine Edwards, the Chilean Ambassador in London, who is one of the Chilean diplomats, whose resignation was recently announced following the formation of a Popular Front Government in Chile took leave of the Prime Minister today and presented Mr. Chamberlain with an album of cuttings.

Mr. Edwards, who leaves London in about ten days, is internationally known, not only as a diplomat, but as a banker and author.—Reuter

Australian Navy

MELBOURNE, Jan. 9

Sixty thousand sterling extension of Flinders (Melbourne) Naval Depot enabling the expansion of Australian navy personnel by 800 recruits yearly is announced by Lieut. Colonel Street, Minister for Defence

A special short course has been arranged for officers who are proceeding to England in March for four years training in the Royal Navy.—Reuter

BUSH FIRE FATALITY

Two Officers Burnt: Fate Of Twenty Not Known

MELBOURNE, Jan. 9.

Two forest officers at Toolamba were fatally burnt in the Victoria bush fires. There is still no news of the twenty persons surrounded by flames at Erica and great anxiety is felt for their fate.—Reuter.

CZECH DELEGATION FOR LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Czech financial delegation will arrive in London to-morrow to resume negotiations for a further loan from Britain to rehabilitate Czechoslovakia.

It is understood, the Prague Government are anxious for a total loan of 30 millions sterling of which ten millions have already been granted.

Sir Frederick Leith Ross will participate in the talks.—Reuter.

M. C. C. Win

PORT ELIZABETH, Jan. 9

The M.C.C. won their match against Eastern Province by an innings and 235 runs.

M.C.C. declared for 518 for six (Hutton 201, Paynter 99, Hammond 52)

Eastern Province were all out in their Second Innings for 111 (Wright 4 for 39, Perks 3 for 29, Farness 2 for 14).

Scores: M.C.C. 518 for 6 (declared). Eastern Province 122 and 111. Reuter

Sir W. B. Griffith Dead

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The death has occurred of Sir William Brandford Griffith.—Reuter.

(Sir William was the Chief Justice of Gold Coast in 1895 and administered the Government of Lagos the next year. He was also deputy for Governor of Gold Coast Colony in 1897 and retired in 1911).

BIKANER GETS OSMANIA LL.D.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 9.

At a special convocation of the Osmania University, the honourary degree of Doctorate of Law was conferred by Sir Akbar Hydari, Chancellor, on H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner.

ISSUE OF FEDERATION STILL HANGS FIRE

(Continued from page 1)

siderably delayed owing to public opposition.

I hear, however, that the old suggestion that as a way out Government may finally offer that the Federal Legislature when elected should meet and formulate proposals for amending the Constitution Act but it is too early to say when and whether such an offer will be made and whether it would be found acceptable. At the moment what is going on at the centre can only be described as "marking time."

Reservists Not Called Out

Prague Denial: Proposal For Neutral Zone On Czech-Hungarian Border

PRAGUE, Jan. 8.

Rumours that reservists have been called up for military service and the Czechoslovak troops are concentrated on the Polish and Hungarian frontiers are officially denied.

The negotiations between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian officers regarding the frontier incident, which began in the morning at Munkacevo, lasted the whole of Sunday and are being resumed to-day.

It is understood that the Czechoslovak delegation was replied to the Hungarian proposals by counter proposals suggesting the creation of a neutral zone on botn sides of the demarcation line.

Seven Hungarians, who were killed in Friday's incident, were buried to-day at Budapest as national heroes. They included a mother of ten children.

Czech Account Of Outrage

A semi-official Czechoslovak news agency's account of the frontier states that the "Hungarian terrorists, among whom were regular soldiers, crossed the demarcation line near Uzhorod.

"Shots were fired from both sides but when the Hungarians started to retreat, firing was stopped from the Czechoslovak side. At that moment a Czechoslovak liaison officer arrived with a gendarme. Though both wore white armlets, the Hungarians continued firing and the gendarme received three bullets in the chest. He is lying in a serious condition".—Reuter.

HEAVY ARAB CASUALTIES

24-Hour Curfew In New City Of Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9.

The Military Commander has imposed a twenty-four hour curfew in the entire residential quarters of Musrara in the new City of Jerusalem following a shooting outrage this morning when a Jew was wounded.

An engagement between the police, assisted by aircraft, and Arab band occurred on the coastal plain, where Arabs sniped Jewish workers, seriously wounding one.

It is believed the Arabs suffered several casualties.—Reuter.

Br. CONSTABLE'S OUTBURST

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9

The concluding of the hearing in the trial of British constables was marked by a dramatic outburst by William Wood, the last of the constables who, while being cross-examined turned to the judges and shouted "I swear I did not murder Mahammed Haddad. I believe I am perfectly justified in doing what I did."

Earlier, Major Wood-House testified that Woods was of good character as a former London Police-man and a Corporal of the Dorsetshire Regiment.

Judgment is expected in a day or two.—Reuter.

U. S. To Beat Germany In Land, Sea And Air

ROOSEVELT EXPECTED TO ADVOCATE RAPID ACCELERATION OF ARMAMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DEFENCE MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS THIS WEEK IS EXPECTED TO URGE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEFENCES, PARTICULARLY THE AIR DEFENCE.

Well-informed quarters anticipate that the message will declare that Germany has so far outstripped the rest of the world in air power and that the United States dare not lag further.

It is expected that the recommendations will include, firstly, that the army and navy aircraft orders should be quadrupled in the next fiscal year; secondly, 20,000 pilots, and even more mechanics, should be trained annually; thirdly, the army air force of 20,000 must be expanded, it is suggested, to 60,000; fourthly, additional infantry and artillery troops; fifthly, over 20 million sterling to equip an "initial protective force"; sixthly, far more "educational orders" for munitions; seventhly, eight new air bases for the Army and Navy.

The administration quarters expect that the President will recommend the addition of not less than 5,000 'planes during the first year and a larger number in the following year, the ultimate goal being ten thousand for the Army and over 3,000 for the Navy.—Reuter.

ENGLISH RIVERS FLOODED

Sequel To Thaw Due To Winds From Warm Latitudes

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The high temperature is due to winds from warm latitudes. The thaw following last week's cold spell and snow, reinforced by rain, has resulted in the flooding of thousands of acres in Leicestershire and neighbouring counties. Main roads have been flooded and in many cases are impassable in most districts in the Midlands and in the north of England and Wales.

Sixteen English and Welsh rivers are reported to have burst their banks and a number of villages have been isolated.—Reuter.

FRENCH PLEA FOR FIRM STAND

Chamberlain's Visit To Rome: Italy's Breach Of Agreement

PARIS, Jan. 9.

The Press continues to speculate regarding Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Rome. A writer in "Le Figaro" says that the Duce will play a bold hand and give Mr. Chamberlain to understand that he is ready for anything and fears nothing. Even if the game is difficult he is still prepared to take risks.

The "Petit Journal" declares that France cannot at present accept a New Four Power Conference. The relations between France and Italy must first be normalised.

'L'Ordre' says: "The non-intervention formula has established a right for Italy and Germany to intervene "en masse" in Spain which shocks our conscience and endangers our future interests in the Mediterranean. Mr. Chamberlain has only one sentence to say to Sgr. Musolini:—'Are you conforming to the London Agreement and withdrawing your divisions from Spain'?"

"Le Jour" similarly says: "The Anglo-Italian agreement should have ended intervention but we are obliged, in the interests of truth, to state that Italy has gone back on her signature. There remain the Catalan Front effectives, whose "brilliant action" Italy enumerates complacently."—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Death has occurred of Mr. Thomas North Christie, formerly a Member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon.—Reuter.

State Creates Sham Synod

"Distress" Of Evangelical Church In Germany: Appeal For Unity

BERLIN, Jan. 8.

An important statement on the "distress of the Evangelical Church in Germany was read by Pastor Vilhem Niemoller, brother of the Pastor who is in a concentration camp.

The statement, which was drafted at a recent meeting, deals with the attitude of the Evangelical Church at the time of the September crisis.

It says when the parishioners were summoned to Penitence consecration on the threat of war, the leaders of the church were accused of high treason.

The State was about to reach its goal which it had set itself since 1933. The State had treated a sham synod which tried to reach the goal by exercise of force. All proposals of the church had been disregarded.

The statement concluded by urging all forces to unite for a prayer to bring about greater unity in the church.

The number of Pastors of the confessional church prevented from carrying out their work is stated to have been further increased by about one-thirty deprived of office, while forty may not preach, and four including Pastor Martin Niemoeller are in protective custody, and eight are under arrest awaiting trial.

GERMAN REFUGEES

HAGUE, Jan. 9

The Dutch Government has allowed 7,000 refugees from Germany to enter Holland since Nov. 1938.

This announcement was made in the Parliament by the Minister for Justice, who added that the Government did not consider it possible to add to this number, although exceptions might be made of children and special cases.—Reuter.

Hitler And New Reich Chancellery

BERLIN, Jan. 9

Herr Hitler formally took over the New Reich Chancellery, which has a street frontage of about a quarter mile adjoining the old Chancellery.

Eight thousand workers, who helped to complete the building in record time were present.

It is understood the building is equipped with elaborate airraid shelters.—Reuter

Blockade Of Tribal Area

WAZIRI LEADER ARRESTED: ACTION AGAINST AHMADZAI TRIBE

BANNU, Jan. 9.

It is reported that Khandan, son of Khan Sahib Zangi Khan, deceased leader of Maddakhel Wazirs, has been arrested at Miranshah in North Waziristan Agency by the Political Agent.

Khandan was once proclaimed the King of Independent territory by the Faqir of Ipi.

PLAN OF BLOCKADE.

Blockade of Ahmadzai Wazirs is being strictly enforced. Khassadars posts previously occupied by Sperka Hathikhel Imarzai and Bizankhel clans of Ahmadzai tribe have been converted into Frontier Constabulary posts and police has been posted on Kurram River bridge and across the northern bank of see that an Ahmadzai Waziri enters Bannu district. Ahmadzai Wazirs residing in Bannu city have been sent back, only a pleader and a member of the Legislative Assembly of Ahmadzai tribe having been exempted from the operation of the blockade. Even these have been ordered to remain within the limits of Bannu District and not to cross the administrative border into tribal territory. The permit holds good till January 15.

Seven Ahmadzai Wazirs of Settled Area have been arrested, including three women, for having crossed Kurram river towards Bannu.—A. P.

CURFEW ORDER AT BATANAGAR

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The situation at Batanagar had undergone a change for the better in the course of the day and with a view to guard against further eventualities the district authorities have passed a curfew order prohibiting assemblage of men in public places and thoroughfares within the limits of Batanagar and three hundred cubits from it, between sunset and sunrise.

The order will remain in force for three days.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 38 years)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.C.S.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (B.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

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Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or

Apply for Prospectus giving details ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DEBT REDEMPTION IN RURAL AREAS

Latthe Explains Objects Of Draft Bill In Talk To Journalists

BOMBAY, Monday.

That legislation in the matter of debt redemption for the benefit of the rural areas in the Presidency would form an important item in the Rural Development programme to be undertaken by the Bombay Ministry was emphasised by the Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Latthe, in a talk to journalists at the Secretariat this evening.

The Bill which is now being drafted aims at adjusting debts to the paying capacity of the debtor. If, for instance, a person owning a property worth Rs. 3,000 has to repay a loan of Rs. 5,000 the debt will be scaled down to about 80 per cent. This will be divided in instalments spread over a period of about 20 years. As things stand to-day, Land Mortgage Banks advance money up to about 50 per cent. of the value of land. But when this legislation in the matter of debt redemption is undertaken, the limit of advances would be increased to about 65 per cent.

The legislation is expected to benefit owners of property worth up to Rs. 15,000. Absentee landlords will not be benefited by this legislation.

SPECIAL VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

Disposal of cases regarding the settlement of debts would be entrusted to special Village Committees to be appointed by the Government. Special Officers will be appointed at places where such Village Committees cannot be established. There will be appeal to a Sub-Judge wherever it is alleged that there has been miscarriage of justice by any of the Village Committees.

According to the legislation contemplated by the Government, in case of debts incurred prior to 1930, if a creditor has charged more than 6 per cent. interest, the excess will be deducted from the capital. In case of debts incurred after 1930, interest above 9 per cent. will be deducted from the capital.

The Finance Minister also hinted that a scheme for co-operative farming was being contemplated by the Government. According to this about 2,500 acres would be set apart in Gujarat for the benefit of educated classes.

The question regarding consolidation of holdings would be taken later.

LONDON.—The death has occurred of Mr. Arthur Brown at his home in Cherry Hinton.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The New Mirrors

Mirrors have long been valued articles. They were used thousands of years ago, the Greeks delighting in hand mirrors with hands in the shape of goos or goddesses. It is believed that even the Ancient Britons had metal reflectors on their chariots so that the charioteer might see what was behind him without turning his head—a kind of forerunner of the motorist's mirror of to-day.

Now, we hear, our clever inventors have discovered that mirrors are more efficient if they are backed with gold instead of silver.

A silvered mirror gives a wonderful reflection, but a mirror with a thin film of gold at the back is still more wonderful. During 1936 Professor Charles Gibson of Guy's Hospital discovered a method of depositing extremely fine films of gold on glass, some of them only 0004 of a millimetre thick. By this means a remarkable transparency is achieved, the mirrors having a rare greenish-blue colour. In reflected light they appear to be of massive gold.

There is no need to polish the surface. The gold is so fine and smooth, and the extreme "finish" makes them far superior to anything made in the usual fashion. What is more, a mirror six inches in diameter and coated with gold film costs less than one backed with silver—the total value of the gold used being only one-eighth of a penny.

All this is food for reflection.

Problem Of Music Before Mosques

ASSAM GOVT. ORDERS FOLLOW SYSTEM OBTAINING IN BENGAL

SHILLONG, Jan. 9.

Orders in the matter of music before mosques have been issued by the Government of Assam.

The Government accept the principle of restricting music before mosques and other places of public worship only during time of prayer, which is accepted everywhere and the orders with suitable modifications are on the lines of those prevailing in Bengal.

WHY GOVT. TAKES ACTION.

A lengthy communique on the subject issued by the Government to-day says:

"In a communique dated 25th November, 1938, the Government of Assam expressed their intention of issuing orders in the matter of music before mosques which would be enforced by local authorities. At the same time the Government hoped that before action was taken it would be possible for Hindu and Mahomedan communities, particularly in Sylhet, to arrive at some understanding honourable to both parties. It is a matter of regret that this has not been found possible. On the other hand the terms provisionally settled at a Conference held on November 7 last have been disowned by both Hindus and Mahomedans in public meetings. In these circumstances the Government have no alternative left but to issue orders.

"Government have collected information as to the practice, which obtains in certain other provinces and after careful consideration have decided to issue orders with suitable modifications on the lines of those which prevail in Bengal.

BENGAL METHOD FOLLOWED.

The procedure in Bengal is that the Bengal Police "Gazette" publishes every month hours, which are considered periods of prayer in mosques and during which music in processions before mosques is prohibited subject to local practice. These hours vary month by month as necessitated by change of seasons and the times fixed are published by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, after consulting with local Moslem Associations. In the districts the Superintendents of Police and other officers are authorised to grant licenses, take note of these hours and convert them into local time. They have discretion to alter these hours according to importance of any particular procession or to meet any emergency. For December, 1938, hours which in Calcutta and suburbs declared as periods for Mahomedan prayer in mosques were 5-35 to 7-38 a.m., 12-45 to 1-30 p.m. (on Fridays only), 3-45 to 4-15 p.m., 5-20 to 5-45 p.m. and 7-20 to 8 p.m. The Government have very carefully considered the procedure as well as timings of prayer fixed in other Provinces.—A. P.

NO COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS

Madras Govt. Decides To Abolish System

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

It is understood that the Government have decided to abolish the system of commutation of pensions in case of all grades of Government servants. Orders to that effect are expected to be issued shortly.—United Press.

ROYISTS FOR B. P. C. C.

Messrs. Madan Shetty, V. B. Karnik, Dr. M. R. Shetty, Tajuddin Ajmere and Mrs. Maniben Kara who are contesting the B.P.C.C. elections from the A.D.E. G and B Wards respectively make a public promise that if they are elected as delegates they will endeavour in the Tripuri Congress, the B.P.C.C. and other Congress organisations:—

1 to chalk out a concrete plan of action for combating the Federation.

2 to effect a reorientation of the Ministerial policy in the direction of the speedier implementing of the Election Manifesto.

3 to develop a closer and more livelier contact between the Congress and the struggles of the masses.

4 to reverse the policy of non-intervention in States, to be substituted by a policy of active support to the struggles of the States' Peoples.

5 to transform the Congress, into a revolutionary peoples party by suitable changes in the organisation and structure of the Congress.

6 to resist neo-constitutionalist tendencies of the present leadership and.

7 to prepare the Congress for a decisive struggle against imperialism for the capture of political power.

Karad Forges Ahead

(From A Correspondent.)

KARAD Jan. 9.

Shrimati Shakuntala Paranjpe performed the foundation ceremony of the Mrs. Sudhabai Dhavle alias Golutai Dhopeshwarkar Memorial at Karad on Sunday last. The function was very largely attended The projected Memorial Hall is to be a home for all progressive social intellectual and cultural activities of Karad.

FOR ATTENDING CONGRESS

Facilities To 'Varsity Students

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 9.

According to information received here from Nagpur, the authorities of the Nagpur University have changed the dates of the Intermediate and other examinations from March 7 to March 14 and decided to hold the Law examinations on February 24 and subsequent dates. These changes in the dates of the examinations have, it is stated, been made to facilitate the students of the University to attend the Congress session.—A. P.

KALYAN'S DELEGATE TO TRIPURI

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Jan. 8.

Mr. Kanji Govind Kerson, was declared elected as a delegate to Tripuri Congress from the Kalyan-Bhiwandi constituency.

Out of eleven hundred and odd voters 839 recorded their votes, 19 of these were declared invalid. Mr. Kanji Govind secured 419 as against 401 secured by his rival Mr. P. S. Bhagwat.

Mr. V. V. Kirtane, President, Thana District Congress Committee was the returning officer.

COUNCIL PRESIDENTS CONFER

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, presided this morning over the first meeting of the Presidents and Deputy Presidents of the Provincial Councils.

In the course of his welcome address, Sir Maneckjee pointing out that this was the first Conference of its kind to be held in Delhi, said that he considered that it was right that they should meet together not only to exchange views on procedure and the rules of business to be followed in the Upper Chambers, but also to establish inter-provincial relations which would be of immense value to all concerned.—A. P.

REPRESSION IN JAIPUR CONDEMNED

Bombay Demands Withdrawal Of Ban On Seth Bajaj

The repressive policy of the Jaipur State came in for scathing condemnation at a public meeting of the Jaipur residents of Bombay, held in the Marwari Sammelan Hall, on Monday evening, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, presiding.

The meeting was convened to protest against the ban imposed on Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, prohibiting his entry into the State.

Sjt. Bhulabhai in the course of his speech, observed that the struggle of the States' subjects was apart of the Indian struggle for freedom. He could not understand the prohibitory order on Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj who was proceeding to Jaipur to organise relief for the famine-stricken people of the State. He warned the Princes against putting reliance on the British military machine in suppressing and stifling democratic rights and civil liberties of the people and declared that the months of repression in Rajkot only resulted in the glorious triumph of the peoples' non-violent struggle. In conclusion, he appealed to the Jaipur people to organise and carry on the struggle on non-violent lines with determination and courage until they succeeded in getting their State administration democratised

Sjt. Harischandra Sharma, a member of the Jaipur Praja Mandal, gave a vivid picture of the maladministration in the Jaipur State, the suppression of the freedom of speech and association, unjust interference in the normal harmless activities of the Praja Mandal workers, filling in 80 p.c. of the administrative posts with non-Jaipurians and various other acts of repression.

Sjt. Balchandra Sharma reminded the Princes of Mahatma Gandhi's statement that the Paramount power resided neither at Simla nor at Whitehall but in the people.

Sjts. Upadhyay, R. Lohia, Dixit and others also joined in the general condemnation of the Jaipur State policy.

The resolution, which was carried unanimously in the meeting, after censuring the policy of repression in Jaipur, called upon the Maharaja to remove the ban on Sjt. Bajaj, to give full civil liberties to the people and to proclaim responsible government as the goal of the State policy.

Bombay Tea Party To U. S. Businessman

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Schwabach were the guests of honour at a tea party at the Willingdon Sports Club, given by Mr. and Mrs. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, on Monday evening.

Mr. Schwabach is a premier cotton businessman of New York Among those present were Mr. Goverdhan Das Morarji, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. Mclun, and other industrialists, and financial magnates.

The guests were introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Schwabach, after which the gathering dispersed.

Scuffle At Election Of Delegates

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR Jan. 9.

Election of Delegates for Tripuri Congress was held yesterday. In all Talukas contest was keen, polling heavy and communal passions were roused and fanned into flames in Bagevadi and Sindgi Talukas. Reports from all centres are not available. A scuffle occurred at Almel. Police aid was requisitioned. In Bijapur city this contest was keen. Lingayat workers helped Messrs Mohary and Naik despite communal propaganda.

ALL SOCIALIST CANDIDATES DEFEATED

Election Of Delegates For Tripuri Congress

AHMEDABAD: Jan. 9.

Elections of delegates for the Tripuri Congress from Ahmedabad City took place yesterday when over 4,000 out of about 10,000 Members recorded their votes.

There were originally 32 candidates in the field for 11 seats, of whom nine withdrew.

All the eleven seats were captured by the orthodox Congressmen, including Miss Mrudula Sarabhai, daughter of the mill agent, who topped the list defeating all the three Socialist candidates.

At Daskori, for 14 seats 25 persons contested from three taluka constituencies. There were three unopposed returns, while in the remaining talukas official Congressmen were elected.

AHMEDABAD DELEGATES FOR TRIPURI

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: Jan. 9.

Great enthusiasm prevailed yesterday when the election of delegates to the Tripuri Congress was declared. At the time of voting out of 23 candidates, the following 11 were declared elected;—

Messrs. Bhogilal Lala, Arjun Lala and Balwantrai Thakore, Miss Mrudula Sarabhai and Messrs. Khandubhai Desai, and Jivanlal Divan and Miss Nanduben Kanuga and Messrs. Sarabhai Parikh, Gulam Rasul Kureshi, Ramprasad Contractor and Madhavaji Paramar.

All these delegates are elected from the official group.

Madras Delegates To Tripuri

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The following nine persons have been declared as delegates to the Tripuri Congress from Madras City.

Messrs. S. Satyamurthi, S. A. Shafee Mahomed, T. Chengalvaroyan. Srinivasa Rao. P Rama Murthi, C. P. Elango, V. S. Somasundaram, A. G. Vankatachari and P. M Adikesavulu Naicker.—A. P.

Karachi Delegates To Tripuri Congress

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

Swami Govindanand, one of the old Congress leaders, was among the delegates declared elected for the forthcoming Tripuri Congress session. Other delegates elected from Karachi are Sjts. R. K. Sidhwa, Haridas Lalji, Swami Krishnanand, Jairamdas Daulatram and Chiothram Gidwani, the last two of whom were elected unopposed.

The nomination of Sjt. Jamshed Mehta, ex-Mayor of Karachi was rejected as he was not a habitual wearer of Khaddar.—United Press.

Exodus From Osmania Continues

BOMBAY Jan. 9.

The Committee of Action of the expelled students of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, have issued a statement regretting that the Government of Hyderabad have not cancelled the order of expulsion of the students in spite of their appeals.

The Committee states that the 'Vande Mataram' has been by common consent part of their daily prayers for the last four years and emphasise their firm belief in the national character of the song, which stands for love of the Motherland.

The statement adds that Government not having chosen to reconsider their orders, about 100 students are leaving to-day for Nagpur and the rest will leave before Jan. 10.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS

Alleged Fraud In Port Trust And Its Sequel

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

A sensation was caused in the city to-day as a sequel to the non-bailable warrants served this morning on Khan Bahadur A. H. Mama, ex-Mayor of Karachi, and nine other European and Indian merchants and employees of the Karachi Port Trust in connection with the frauds alleged to have been committed in the Port Trust.—United Press.

CONCESSIONS TO CUTCHIS?

Maharao To Make Important Pronouncement On Tuesday

(From A Correspondent.)

BHUJ (Cutch), Jan. 8.

A notification issued by the Vahivatdar of Mandvi under instructions from His Highness the Maharao of Cutch indicates that a public meeting of all Cutchis will be held on Tuesday (10th inst.) at 4 p.m. in Mandir Moulat compound, when the Maharao and members of the royal family will be present. The notification further indicates the Maharao will make an important pronouncement in that meeting, allowing some concessions to the people.

It is not yet known what these concessions will be. It is understood deliberations were going on since the beginning of the Mundra session of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad between the Maharao, Maharajkumar Madhubhasaheb, Kumar Madansinhji and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, Chief Medical Officer of the State. It is said Dr. Jadavji is playing an important role in bringing about a settlement that could be welcomed by both parties. Deliberations finally concluded this morning, and the above decision was arrived at.

Enquiries go to show nothing definite has been decided yet about the trend of the pronouncement, but it is expected some solution will be found of the various burning questions, such as chitta and suwar (leopards and boars) Veth-Begar, Exchange. ration, talot, etc.

REPORT DENIED.

The news that appeared in the "Sandesh" of Ahmedabad and some other papers that the relation between the Maharajkumar Madhubhasaheb and Maharaoshree are strained is found to be baseless. Their relations are said to be best.

Dr. Jadavji has not gone on leave and is busy for some days past in bringing about amicable settlement between the ruler and the people.

JAMNAGAR PEOPLE'S DEMAND

(From Our Correspondent).

JAMNAGAR: Jan. 8.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm a mass meeting of 20,000 people passed a resolution for forming a Jamnagar Praja Mandal and demanding Responsible Government to-night. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah. Messrs. Venilal Buch, Ismail Hirani, Gokaldas and other workers addressed the meeting.

Another resolution forming a Committee of 15, including Messrs. Virchand Panachand Shah, Gokuldas Maganlal Sheth and Lavan Prasad, to convene the Praja Parishad in February, was also passed unanimously.

A SHORT STORY

She Knew The Answers

BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT.

You couldn't tell Peggy anything. She was too wise. Especially about marriage. She'd been around and studied the situation and she knew all the answers. Marriage wasn't something to be jumped into. Impulse shouldn't be a governing factor. Choosing a mate was a serious business. A contract. You should consider the pros and cons, the ifs and ands, the thisa and thata, and spare yourself regrets and remorses. Be practical. Be level-headed. Be sensible.

All good, sound advice. We admired a girl who, at an early age, could and did entertain such mature ideas. And practice them too. No one ever contradicted her, because Peggy had the support of all the lovelorn columnists and psychologists and literary biggies. Far be it from us to think of arguing.

The trouble was, Peggy was lovely to look at. Gorgeous. One of those rare creatures with auburn hair and deep blue eyes and a warm smile and loads of personality. Also she could play tennis and golf and swim and ride horseback and dance like a fool. At one time or another we had all had a case on her. But we learned early that moonlight nights and sweet-scented breezes and following one's instincts didn't mean a thing to Peggy. She knew too many answers.

The summer that Peggy was twenty-four we all went up to Island Cove on Lake Winnepesaukee. There were a couple of other families in the colony, among whom was a young lad from out of the West named Lon Davis. Lon had been an All American fullback, and was now doing well in his father's bank. He had good prospects, and when he fell for Peggy we thought what a shame it would be if she didn't grab him off. But the thing we feared happened.

I don't know the particulars, but one night they came in from a canoe trip and Lon looked mad. The next day he packed his things, and we didn't hear from him again until the following Christmas, when Betty Phyla received an announcement of his marriage to a girl in Denver.

That same winter another dope—this time a literary light from New York, who was enjoying the winter sports at Glen—collapsed when he was introduced to Peggy. He rushed her all over the place, and before a week had passed was proposing marriage.

Proposing after a week! Ha! That was Peggy's dish. How in the world could he expect them to know one solitary thing about each other in so short a time, Peggy wanted to know? It wasn't sensible!

So the literary light went back to New York, and that was the last of him. Another summer passed and another winter, and Peggy met new men and had a fine time orating facts to them when they got sentimental. That summer she went abroad with her folks and was gone for a year. Returning the following spring, she picked up the threads with the old crowd where she had dropped them, and when summer arrived the same gang of us went back to Island Cove.

Peggy was twenty-seven, but she still swung a mean tennis racquet, which accounted for her initial introduction to Ray Palmer. Ray was in his early thirties, a tennis champ. He was resting up after a winter of touring on the indoor courts; preparing for the August matches in Boston.

Peggy was flattered when he asked her to give him a workout on the courts. Tennis had been her long suit. She loved the game. She was good at it. And she felt pretty satisfied with the showing she made against Ray; felt she deserved the compliments he so freely bestowed.

Tennis might have been responsible for the romance. At any rate, it was a new wrinkle. It seemed to us that Ray's approach, though original, was turning the trick. I mean, Peggy seemed to be tottering on the brink of love.

The summer wore on and they saw a lot of each other; seemed happy and wrapped up in their love. It began to look as if Peggy, the practical, had at last found someone who would fill the bill.

I had the main details of what happened from Ray himself, and I pieced together the missing links, arriving at a pretty accurate conclusion as to the events the night we had the corn roast over on Timber Island. Peggy and Ray had strolled up the beach and sat down on a log under a pine tree. The beach was white in the moonlight at their feet. Behind them the group at the camp-fire was warbling out some plaintive love songs. The melancholy cry of a loon drifted across from the marshes around Stonedam Island.

They sat there for quite awhile, then suddenly, unexpectedly, Ray slipped his arm around her and kissed her lips. Natural. Everything in favour of it, past and present circumstances justified it. Yet Ray drew away quickly and mumbled an apology. "Sorry," he said. "I shouldn't have done that. Lost control for a minute."

"Why shouldn't you?" Peggy demanded.

"A man," said Ray, "should keep himself under control at all times. I learned that in tennis. Bad business to make a pass at a tennis ball unless you're going to follow through."

"I'm like a tennis ball, eh?" said Peggy.

"Oh, no, please don't misunderstand. But kissing girls and marrying them is like a game. You must study all the angles. You can't rush into it pell mell. Sensible thing to do is study the angles, learn the rules. Never team up with partners until you know them thoroughly, until you're sure they have what it takes. Marriage should be like that too."

"Should it!" cried Peggy. "And moonlight and soft music and white beaches and things don't count! What a man! It's men like you who never get any fun out of life. Let's get out of here!"

Two weeks later Peggy married a bank clerk named Smith. He met her at a party and proposed marriage the same night. She grabbed him.

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A.-I. STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Kathiawar And Gujarat Delegates

The General Secretary All-India States Peoples' Conference, 138 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay writes:—

The sixth session of the All-India States Peoples' Conference will be held at Ludhiana (Punjab) on February 15 under the Presidentship of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Those intending to attend this session as delegates from Kathiawar and Gujerat are requested to send their names, addresses, and information regarding their connection with any active State Peoples' organisation to the General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference, 138 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay before the end of this month. Delegates chosen by existing States Peoples' organisation in Kathiawar, Cutch and Gujerat will also have to take their certificates from the head-office.

Suggestions for the Drafts Committee may also be sent to the office before the end of the month with the necessary materials to support the same.

EFFECT OF RAJKOT VICTORY

Farmers' Present Demands To Taluqdars

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

Durbar Gopaldas, who recently presided over the Amreli conference where the Baroda State subjects impressed upon their ruler the need for the early grant of responsible Government, was approached by several Taluqa subjects. The subjects of Babra Thana, and specially of Piparidia and other villages. were advised to formulate their demands and to submit them to their Taluqdars who were perturbed at the submissions of such demands. One Taluqdar is reported to have ordered them to vacate their lands whereupon other Kathiawar leaders were requested to come over there to study the conditions. These leaders advised the formers of the Talukas to submit their grievances. Consequently they have submitted that forced labour should go, that pastures should be utilised only for grazing the cattle of the Taluqas, that the present vero of Rs. 39 should be reduced to Rs. 30 per santi, that permanent holding rights should be extended to them and that there should be no levy such as divorce cess, kanyachori duty, etc. Thus the people of the talukas are feeling a new awakening since the successful termination of the Rajkot struggle.

MUTT AND JEFF—No Doubt Jeff Believes in Going Right to the Heart of Things

By BUD FISHER

SAY, DOC, LOAN ME YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE APPARATUS!
WHAT FOR?
STOCKS AND BONDS
MUTT'S IN THE MIDDLE AND I WANNA TAKE HIS BLOOD PRESSURE!
TICK TICK TICK
WHY? IS HE SICK?
NO!
HE OWNS THE SAME STOCK I DO AND SINCE I CAN'T SEE THE TICKER I WANNA WATCH HIS BLOOD PRESSURE TO SEE IF MY STOCK IS GOING UP OR DOWN!
WHEEEE- THERE SHE GOES!

TENTH INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

Viceroy To Open Session: National Planning Of Key Industries To Be Considered

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The Government of India have issued invitations to the Provincial Governments and certain Indian States to participate in the Tenth Industries Conference which it is proposed to hold at Bombay on the 23rd and 24th January 1939 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Commerce Member. His Excellency the Viceroy has kindly consented to open the Conference.

From the funds granted by the Legislative Assembly allotments amounting to Rs. 20,88,700 have been made to the different provinces and with the assistance of these funds various schemes are in operation. The Conference will be asked to review the progress of the Provincial schemes and to consider the allotments for the year 1939-40.

The Conference will also consider the development of schemes of apprenticeship; and the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the question of the amplification of Inland Trade Statistics.

This question was discussed at the Eighth Industries Conference and as a result, an official committee was appointed to enquire into it. The Report of this Committee has now been received and will be discussed at the next Conference.

USE OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Another subject down for consideration by the Conference is the utilization of the services of the Indian Trade Commissioners with special reference to the collection of information in regard to the running of small industries in Japan and European countries, and certain other matters.

The question of holding an annual All-India Industrial Fair will also engage the attention of the Conference.

The following matters arising out of the proceedings of the third session of the Industrial Research Council held at Bombay in July 1937, which were discussed at the Ninth Industries Conference, will be gone into by the Conference:—

(i) Industrial surveys;

(ii) Drawing up of a regular plan or programme for the establishment and development of industries of national or economic importance and of the key industries.

Following the fourth meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee grants amounting to Rs. 1,12,656 were allocated to various provinces for the development of the sericultural industry during the year 1938-39. The question of occasional conferences of experts and actual workers engaged in the sericultural industry in the different Provinces and Indian States will also be discussed. The Sericultural Committee will hold a meeting at Bombay after the Industries Conference.

Following the third meeting of the Woollen Industry Committee grants amounting to Rs. 96,183 for the year 1938-39 were allocated to the various provinces for the development of cottage and small scale woollen industries. The Woollen Industry Committee will hold a meeting in Bombay after the meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee.

Fields and Factories

Unemployment Problems In India: Remedial Measures

Congress Provinces Lead The Way

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It is the onlooker that sees most of the game. Living in this country and being absorbed in its day-to-day social and economic developments, we are apt to lose sight of the wood for the trees, and it therefore comes to us as an eye-opener that the Governments of the various provinces of India have already begun to take tentative steps to assess the extent of unemployment here and to devise remedial measures. As regards middle class unemployment, this matter has been engaging the attention of the Local Governments for well over a decade; but it is refreshing to note from the current issue of 'Industrial and Labour Information', the weekly periodical of the I. L. O., that the problem still continues to attract attention, and that steps to deal with it are being taken or proposed in several Provinces. Thus, it was recently announced that in Bihar, as a result of the recommendations made by the Employment Board at its inaugural meeting, the establishment of a scheme of apprenticeship and arrangements for taking a census of the educated unemployed are at present under consideration. The Employment Bureau (which was opened by the Government in 1935 and was then known as the Information Bureau) is, in addition to its usual placing activities, which have increased in extent, taking steps to provide technical training, practical as well as theoretical, to unemployed persons who have received only a general education.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay, in a communication to the Government of India, has suggested the desirability of recording particulars of unemployment, among the middle classes as well as workers, in the country when the general census is taken in 1941.

In Madras, the Minister of Labour recently made the announcement that the Government had under consideration a scheme for establishing a centre in each district with facilities for training educated unemployed for agriculture, cottage industries, and other similar occupations. He also stated that under this scheme, which in the first instance would be confined to four districts by way of experiment, it was proposed to allot about five hundred acres of land in each district to such centres and provide them with subsidies out of a special fund made up of contributions of a rupee each per year from educated persons in employment (all those employed in Government and other public services or in private employment who are in receipt of a salary of 20 rupees a month and have put in three years of service) and of a Government grant equal to the total amount of such collection.

The Director of Industries recently published a report on the results of a census of the educated unemployed taken in six districts of the Madras Presidency with a view to ascertaining the extent of the problem. For the purpose of this enquiry—which for various reasons cannot be regarded as conclusive, but which, nevertheless, has served to throw some light on the different aspects of the question—those who had received education at a university, intermediate college, high school, vernacular middle school, or at an industrial, technical or professional school or college, and had passed the final examinations were regarded as educated. The total number of cases considered was 8,171, of which 2,055 related to men and 106 to women. The average rate of unemployment, calculated on the basis of an estimate of the number of those holding secondary school-leaving certificates obtained between 1911 and 1937, was 9.87 per cent. The rate was highest, generally, in the age-group 19.5 to 24.5 years and among those with no higher qualification than that of having secured a secondary school-leaving certificate. These latter accounted for as much as 62.78 per cent. of the total number of the case considered.

Measures for collection of information on unemployment and the suggesting of remedies have also recently been taken by certain Provinces, and the I. L. O. journal gives the following interesting details.

A special post of adviser on problems relating to unemployment has recently been created by the Government of Bengal, to which a member of the Indian Civil Service has been appointed. In addition to preparing a survey of the unemployment situation in the Province and proposing measures for dealing with it, he is required to collect systematic information on the existing possibilities of employment, indicating the technical training required for the occupations concerned.

Statistics of unemployment and of employment in the various trades and occupations in Sind are being collected at present, under orders from the Government of the Province, for the information of a committee on unemployment which it has appointed.

A committee appointed by the Government of Rampur State to enquire into unemployment in the State and suggest remedies has submitted its report. The report states that retrenchments in Government departments in recent years, agrarian changes and lack of industrial development have had the effect of increasing the extent of unemployment and recommends, among other measures, the establishment of new factories with assistance from the State, the promotion of cottage industries and of dairying as well as fruit-growing and canning, the reorganisation of the educational system with provision of facilities for training for agriculture and industry, the development of communications and marketing and the settlement of young unemployed persons on the land. A sum of 100,000 rupees has been provided by the Government for industrial development and the Commission has recommended that this amount should be used primarily for the assistance of cottage industries and of small producers and has also suggested that such provision should continue to be made in future on an adequate scale.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the energetic Minister for Industries and Labour of the Madras Government is now engaged in drawing up a scheme for employment insurance. The scheme in the first instance will deal only with unemployment in the textile industry in the southern presidency, and its extention to other branches of industry will depend upon the success attending this first experiment.

All these scheme of reform, taken in conjunction with the appointment of the Industrial Planning Committee presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru go to show that economic and social problems are being actively tackled in India, the Congress Provinces as usual leading the way.

India's Iron Industry

Recent Boom Years See Peak Of Production

The production of iron-ore is steadily increasing in India which is now the second largest producer in the British Empire and yields place only to the United Kingdom, says the Geological Survey of India in their latest report on this subject.

Her output is still completely dwarfed by the production in the United States (30,500,000 tons in 1935 and 48,750,000 tons in 1936) and France (32,300,000 tons in 1935 and 1936); but her reserves of ore are not much less than three-quarters of the estimated total in the United States and there is every hope that India will eventually take a much more important place among the world's producers of iron-ore.

From 2,430,136 tons in 1929 the output of iron-ore in India fell to 1,228,625 tons in 1933. In 1934, however, there was a turn of the tide and the production recovered sharply to 1,916,918 tons and in 1935 rose still further to 2,364,297 tons, in 1936 to 2,553,247 tons, and in 1937 to 2,896,258 tons valued at Rs. 46,88,082 (£352,487). As in former years, these figures include the output of about 25,000 tons by the Burma Corporation, which is used as a glux in lead-smelting. There were substantial increases in the output of pig-iron and steel.

INCREASE IN PIG IRON OUTPUT.

Of the total production of 1,587,362 tons from Singhbum, 681,157 tons were produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, 901,124 tons by the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and the remaining 5,081 tons by small concerns.

The production of pig-iron by the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur rose from 858,272 tons in 1936 to 885,393 tons in 1937, while their steel production rose from 660,291 tons in 1936 to 665,309 tons in 1937. The production of ferro-manganese rose from 3,265 tons in 1936 to 8,041 tons in 1937.

During 1936 the Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Bengal Iron Company amalgamated and the output of pig-iron by the company increased from 659,543 tons in 1936 to 713,030 in 1937. The total production of pig-iron in India rose from 1,540,056 tons in 1936 to 1,621,260 tons in 1937.

INDIGENOUS FURNACES.

The total number of indigenous furnaces that were at work in the Central Provinces for the purpose of smelting iron-ore was 110 against 92 in the previous year.

The increase in the production of pig-iron was accompanied by a slight fall in the quantity exported, from 605,976 tons in 1936 to 597,331 tons in 1937. The value, however, increased by about half. Japan is still the principal consumer though the quantity taken fell by 85,548 tons, 23.3 per cent.; the proportion taken fell from 70.8 per cent. in 1935 to 60.6 per cent. in 1936 and 47.2 per cent. in 1937. There were large increases in exports to the United Kingdom which took 36.1 per cent. of the exports, and smaller increases to the United States, China and other countries. The export value per ton of pig-iron rose from Rs. 22.6 (£1 7 0) in 1936 to Rs. 34.5 (£2.6) in 1937.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN IRON

The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924 authorised, to compensate employing Indians, bounties upon rails and fish-plates wholly manufactured in British India from materials wholly or mainly produced from India iron-ore and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board, and upon iron or steel railway wagons, a substantial portion of the component parts of which had been manufactured in British India. The Act was repeated in 1927 and the payment of bounties consequently ceased. The industry is, however, protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel. As a result of a new Act of 1934 provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates, or about Rs. 10 per ton 'ad valorem' in most cases, or about Rs. 40 per ton on articles not of British manufacture.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 9.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov	Difference to Normal
Agra	77	50	—	...	—0.5
Amraoti	84	55	—	...	—1.3
Akola	89	48	—	...	—1.5
Ahmedabad	90	61	—	...	—0.2
Ajmer	75	49	—	...	—0.5
Ahmednagar	85	46	—	...	—1.1
Ambala	75	44	—	...	—1.6
Benares	77	46	—	...	—0.6
BOMBAY	86	67	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	80	53	—	0.1	—3.5
Baroda	90	47	—	...	—
Belgaum	83	54	—	1.1	—1.0
Bijapur	83	51	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	86	55	—	...	—0.3
Calcutta	80	53	—	0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore	82	56	—	...	—0.9
Calicut	87	68	—	1.5	—5.1
Colombo	82	72	—	8.7	—10.1
Cochin	85	71	—	6.7	—1.9
Delhi	73	45	—	...	—0.7
Dehra I. Khan	75	36	—	...	—0.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	47	—	...	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	79	53	—	...	—0.1
Indore	83	46	—	...	—0.7
Jhansi	86	49	—	...	—0.5
Jubbulpore	84	44	—	...	—1.1
Jaipur	79	47	—	...	—0.4
Karwar	88	57	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	76	59	—	0.2	—0.1
Khandwa	90	47	—	...	—1.0
Lucknow	79	50	—	...	—0.6
Lahore	73	37	—	...	—0.6
Multan	73	37	—	...	—0.3
Mysore	82	56	—	0.7	—2.2
Madras	82	70	—	2.6	—18.0
Marmagoa	87	64	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	88	44	—	0.1	—0.8
Mangalore	89	65	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	85	49	—	...	—1.4
Patna	78	49	—	...	—0.5
Peshawar	69	33	—	1.0	—0.1
Poona	86	44	—	0.3	—0.9
Rangoon	93	73	—	9.9	+6.7
Ratnagiri	86	63	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	88	56	—	...	—0.3
Srinagar	38	29	—	1.8	—0.8
Simla	47	32	0.1	0.8	—1.3
Surat	92	56	—	...	—0.3
Trichinopoly	83	70	—	2.6	—5.9

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-1-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees 2.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 66.6 degrees 0.6 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-1-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

Cyclonic Storm Intensifies

POONA, January 9.

Yesterday's cyclonic storm in the South of the Bay has further intensified and centred this morning within degree latitude 11 north longitude 84 east. The disturbed weather over east Rajputana has moved away eastwards, after causing a few light showers in and near the hills of the Punjab and the United Provinces. A western disturbance is approaching the North-west Frontier.

FORECAST.—(Until the evening of January 10).—Local rain will occur in South-east Madras with a few falls along North Madras Coast.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely locally in South-east Madras during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

C. P. CONGRESS GOVT. AT WORK

(Continued from page 14)

already made and (iii) investing Village Benches with powers under proviso (iv) to sub-section (1) and under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Village Panchayat Act was under the consideration of Government during the latter part of the period under review.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

In the Agriculture Department, Government reconstituted the Board of Agriculture consisting of representatives for cotton, wheat and rice and of persons representing co-operation, spinning and weaving industry in the Province. A Provincial Cotton Committee consisting of three official and nine non-official members was set up.

The condition of the co-operative movement in Berar had been engaging the close and earnest attention of Government for some time past. The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Co-operation received during the last twelve months not less than three influential and representative deputations of co-operative workers in Berar and discussed with them in detail the present situation and possible remedies. As a result Government appointed a committee with Mr. P. B. Gole, M.L.A., as Chairman and eight others with the object of examining exhaustively the position of the co-operative movement in Berar. The committee has been requested to submit its report to Government as early as possible.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In the Revenue Department the following measures were taken by Government:—

(1) A committee was appointed to overhaul land revenue and tenancy systems in the Central Provinces.

(2) The proposal of the Commissioner, Berar, to remit land revenue arrears prior to the 1st August 1937 in the cases of actual cultivators holding not more than 25 acres of land in the reassessed taluqs of the Akola and Buldana districts has been accepted.

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In the Separate Revenue Department, Government has sanctioned the purchase of 780 sets of anti-drink posters at a cost of Rs. 1,463 from the Deena Seva Sangh, Malleswaram, Bangalore, for the use of anti-drink committees.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

In the Forest Department, Government has decided to introduce in this Province measures similar to those adopted by the Government of Bombay with a view to encourage private persons to plant trees producing edible fruits at their own expense in open forest lands in charge of the Forest Department. Instructions have been issued to the Forest Officers to give wide publicity to the scheme and induce villagers to apply for its benefit.

To foster the spread of education among the aboriginal population, Government has sanctioned the establishment of 19 forest village schools in the financial year 1938-39. Of these two schools have already been opened in the South Chanda Division in the Central Circle, while the remainder will be opened within the current financial year. At present there are only 16 pupils in the two Chanda schools but the number is expected to increase shortly. The Educational authorities (Deputy Inspectors of Schools) will inspect these schools and the Divisional Forest Officer and Range Officers act as attendance authorities and encourage boys to go to school.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Medical Department, Government has passed orders for the reservation of two seats for Harijans in the Robertson Medical School, Nagpur. It has also been decided that in order to reduce mortality from Malaria, two Sub-Assistant Health Officers should be sent for training every year from selected areas of the Province at the Central Malaria Bureau Karnal.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

In the Local Self-Government Department, a committee has been appointed to examine the wages and conditions of service of sweepers in Municipal and Notified Areas in the Province under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

It will be remembered that in order to economise the cost of administration, a committee of the Legislative Assembly Members known as the Economy Committee had been appointed by Government in October 1937. The Report of this Committee has since been published. It is expected that as a result of the recommendations of the Committee there would be an ultimate saving of about Rs. 44 lakhs out of which Rs. 14 lakhs are more or less immediately realizable.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The time limit of concession rates under all tanks and the Tandula canal in Drug district was extended.

Similarly, the time limit of concession rates under Ramtek tank and all tanks in the Bhandara district except Sadepur and Kumbli was extended.

A proposal about the reduction of the tenure of office Irrigation Panchayats from ten years to three years to meet the wishes of the public is under the consideration of Government.

It is understood the Assam's budget for 1939-40 will be a deficit one to the extent of Rs. 1,500,000. This is ascribed to the handsome grants provided in the budget for comprehensive educational scheme for tribal people and other nation-building schemes.

PANIC COSTS THEM THEIR LIVES

Dozen Persons Drowned In Hooghly

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

About a dozen persons, including women and children were drowned in River Hooghly off Serampore yesterday evening under unforeseen circumstances.

Near the place of occurrence there is a 'char' land in the middle of the river and ferry boats plying between Ballavapore Ghat and Tittaghur Ghat on either side of the 'char' land for transhipment of passengers.

Yesterday evening when the boats had disembarked their passengers as usual there suddenly came a bore in the river. All the passengers, being panick-stricken, ran to one of the boats for shelter and the stampede resulted in the craft being capsized in high tide, throwing overboard all the passengers.

Those who rushed to the boat numbered about 20, of whom eight are reported to have been rescued, while the rest were still missing.—A. P.

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BRONCHITIS ASTHMA
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DISEASES OF THE THROAT & CHEST
INFANTILE
AND ALL
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Picketing Was Not Peaceful On Day Of Protest Strike

Police Officers Give Evidence Before Bombay Disturbances Inquiry Committee

That picketting was not done in a peaceful manner by a number of picket [illegible] assault anybody, was the evidence given by Mr. J. C. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who ordered firing at crowds near Elphinstone Mill on the day of the one-day general strike on November 7 last, at the resumed examination of police witnesses by the Bombay Disturbances Inquiry Committee at the Council Hall on Monday. The Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Kania was in the chair.

Giving evidence Mr. J. C. Wilson, stated that he was in charge of De Lisle Road and Mahim on the day of the protest strike on November 7 last.

In his early rounds near the mill area, he found crowds on the open spaces and pickets at the mill-gates. Workmen were prevented from going to work and in two instances he had to ask them to stand aside. He also noticed instances of stone-throwing at mills.

On his way to Sassoon Mills, he saw near the Meyer Sassoon Mill a crowd of people smashing chairs on the road. Subsequently he gathered that the chairs belonged to the owner of a sweetmeat shop.

Twice he went to the Elphinstone Mill, the scene of Police firing, once in the morning and later in the evening.

When he received information about stone-throwing in the Elphinstone Mill in the morning, he went with a Sub-Inspector to the spot along Tulsi Pipe Road. There was a large crowd which was dispersed.

FENCING BROKEN

Witness saw the corrugated fencing of the mill broken down. The Police were completely surrounded on all sides by the crowds and stone-throwing continued.

A sub-Inspector and five unarmed police constables were hit and the situation became precarious. Then witness ordered three police officers to open fire. In all sixteen rounds were fired and for about a couple of minutes the police fired.

As a result of the firing, two persons were injured. Then the crowds dispersed.

In reply to further questions, witness stated that it was difficult to say how many men were coming in and going out of the chawls and that in the morning, upto the time the procession came, witness did not see any Red Flag men.

THE MINIMUM.

In reply to a further query, witness stated that a responsible officer, in his opinion, could not have done less than that they had actually done, having regard to the safety of their persons.

In reply to a question from Mr. M. C. Chagla, a member of the Committee, witness stated that at 8-30 a. m. there was no "fixed post" near the mill. There were, however, armed police constables stationed on duty there.

Witness stated that instead of resorting to firing, a lathi charge by Police constables—there were about three Police Constables at the time—would have been futile.

From his personal observation, witness stated in reply to a further question, the majority of pickets were not picketing in a peaceful manner. Although they did not assault anybody, picketing, in his opinion, "was much beyond verbal persuasion."

In reply to a further question, witness stated that no attempt was made by Labour leaders till 10-30 a.m., as far as witness could see, to interfere in the demonstrations. But witness also saw that some Labour leaders did not try to stop looting of a shop at De Lisle Road. On the other hand they seemed to have been annoyed when the Police interfered.

Sub-Inspector Goregaonker, one of the officers, who opened fire, deposed that there was a great volley of stone-throwing. Stones were coming from behind, from the open spaces, from the chawls and from behind the plume of plantain trees.

FIRED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

In reply to a question from Mr. Chagla, witness stated that all the three officers fired at the same time and fired for a couple of minutes. Witness fired in the direction of the chawls and that the officers fired at the crowd. One officer and six police constables were hit due to stone-throwing.

Sub-Inspector Manglorekar, another officer who opened fire, stated that he too fired in the direction of the chawls. While corroborating the evidence given by others with regard to stone-throwing, witness stated that they fired for about five minutes.

Sergeant Kuss, the third officer who opened fire, stated that the crowd was absolutely defiant. At first witness whipped up his revolver and flashed it before the crowd. But it had no effect. Ultimately, they were ordered to open fire.

Sub-Inspector Hakim, while narrating the story of stone-throwing, stated that he along with six unarmed police constables were hit with stones.

Then a number of armed Policemen gave evidence. One of them stated that when the armed guard was asked to move, the original fixed post near the Elphinstone Mill, had to be abandoned.

At the outset, a number of officers attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, giving evidence, " in camera" are understood to have testified to the reports they made with regard to the activities of the labour leaders preparatory to general strike on November 7.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PICKETERS.

Mr. H. J. Dyer, Superintendent of Police, "F" Division, stated in evidence that it was dark when he started his rounds on the day of the general strike. There was a considerable number of crowds loitering about, groups of men going into the mills, nightshiftsmen coming out of them and crowds of picketers near some of the mill-gates. Some of the picketers were bearing red bands on their arms.

Picketers at first used semi-peaceful methods. But as the day wore on, they became more aggressive and resorted to bullying tactics and acts of hooliganism.

Witness asserted and emphasised that it was his personal observation that after 8-30 a.m. there was a definite change of attitude in the behaviour of the crowds and that they became definitely violent.

CROWDS DISPERSED BY LATHI CHARGES.

Referring to the incidents on the day, witness said that there were disorderly crowds at Parbadevi, Worli, Fergusson Road and Cadell Road, whence attempts to loot shops were reported. The David Sassoon Mill was rather badly stoned and workers had to take shelter in the chawls nearby. In all these places crowds had to be dispersed with mild lathi charges. At the Sakeseria Mills, crowds became violent and they had to be dispersed by similar methods. Just near the Fergusson Road Bridge, a bullock cart was stopped and a couple of dozen soda-water bottles from it were broken and more were looted. From Saitan Chowkie, a sergeant, who was on duty there, reported to him that glass-bottles in some shops were broken and their wares looted or scattered on the ground.

TRAFFIC HELD UP.

At the junction of Arthur Road and De Lisle Road, traffic was help up and it was only after the Police arrived on the scene, that it was allowed to move.

In reply to a question, witness stated that the general tendency while looting the shops wherever Policemen were not visible, was to prounce on them, "tip the grain up in the air" and to scatter it or to loot it.

USE OF LATHIS.

In reply to a question from Mr. Chagla, Mr. Dyer stated that by mild lathi charges, he meant dispersing of crowds after chasing them with lathis. Witness, however, admitted that in some cases lathis had to be used against some men in the crowd, but they were to be used not seriously.

Deputy Inspector Tawde, Sub-Inspector Patkar and Sub-Inspector Framroz—officers of the De Lisle Road Police station—narrated the circumstances of the looting of a shop near their station.

ARRESTED FOR VIOLENCE.

Inspector Wadel of the De Lisle Road Police station stated that, in the course of the day, Police force had to be augmented. In all 16 arrests were made for violent acts and Police assistance was given to escort millworkers out of the mills, whenever managers of the respective mills sought their assistance.

After some more Police officers gave evidence, the Committee adjourned till Tuesday (to-day).

Ambedkar's Defence

Advice To I. L. P. Volunteers

For the first time since the Government Inquiry Committee on Labour Strike on Nov. 7 last began its sittings a direct attack on the nature of evidence that is being led before it was made by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party. The occasion was the annual parade of the Volunteer Corps of the Party, held on Sunday morning on the Kamgar Maidan when over 2,500 volunteers turned up smartly dressed and over 20,000 members and followers of the Party thronged the ground to witness the function.

"I shall not go into details of the evidence that is being led before the Committee at present because the Committee is still sitting and the procedure is in a sense 'sub judice.' But I must show to the world the nature and traditions of the volunteer corps of the Independent Labour Party against which foul and venomous charges are being made day after day by all sorts of witnesses before the Committee," said Dr. Ambedkar.

"I shall quote only two instances when fulsome praise was showered on the Volunteer Corps, not by our friends and sympathisers, but by the Congress bosses.

After quoting the tributes paid by Hon. Mr. Kher and Sardar Patel to his volunteers, Dr. Ambedkar said:—

"Further, most of our volunteers are men who have served in the military for a number of years. They are no lawless ill-behaved rabble out for hooliganism and mischief. They realise their responsibilities and believe in disciplined behaviour. Are these the men who will indulge in the kind of infamous activity attributed to them by the witnesses?

ADDRESS TO VOLUNTEERS

Addressing the volunteers direct Dr. Ambedkar said:

"This volunteer corps was born in the struggle started for the assertion of human rights by the Depressed Classes which culminated in the Mahad Satyagraha.

"For the proper discharge of that duty you have to be men of sterling character men to whom the rest of society will look to as models of humanity.

"You must remember that you are not a crowd or a mob. You are a battalion. And the difference between the two is obvious. A handful of well-trained, well-disciplined men like you are able to control a crowd of thousands. That is the essence of the difference "between you and an ordinary crowd."

Dr. Ambedkar wound up with a fervent appeal to other young men to join the corps and to increase its strength."

On behalf of the General Officer Commanding of the Volunteer Corps Mr. D. V. Pradhan expressed the hope that they would be able to open branches of the Corps in other provinces in India in the same manner that they had done in various parts of the province of Bombay.

Armed Dacoity In Ferozepur Village

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

Six persons were injured as a result of gun shots by dacoits, according to a report received from village Shah Mohammad Rehmulla in Ferozepore district.

It is stated that six armed dacoits entered the house of Sardar Mohammad of the village, while the inmates were fast asleep. The dacoits mercilessly belaboured Sardar Mohammad and his father with 'lathis'. One of the dacoits stood guard on the roof and another at the door, both armed with fire-arms. An alarm was raised and a crowd soon collected. The dacoits thereafter fired indiscriminately injuring six members of the public and made good their escape with a booty of considerable amount.—United Press.

Malik Khuda Bux, Speaker of the N. W. F. Province Legislative Assembly, who is on a ten days' visit to Sind, was among the distinguished spectators in the Sind Assembly on Monday

Cadet Capt. M. J. Sayeed

who has passed out of the Trainingship 'Dufferin", taking the first place among the year's "executives", and has received a number of prizes, among other subjects for seamanship, navigation, and signalling.

The first Hyderabad boy to obtain the distinction, he has been engaged by the Scindia Navigation Company as their "Scholar" for further training and employment as an Officer.

UPROAR IN PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

Hot Exchange Of Remarks Over Admissibility Of Premier's Motion

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The special session of the Punjab Assembly which met to-day to dispose of the Punjab Agricultural Produce Market Bill, was marked by uproarious scenes.

At question hour, the Hon'ble Mr. Manoharlal, Minister for Finance informed Sardar Hari Singh that since the last session of the Assembly, certain representations had been received in regard to individual terrorist prisoners and these were being duly considered.

An adjournment motion standing in the name of Lala Dunichand of Ambala to discuss the humiliating and inhuman treatment meted out by police officials of Jullunder to three highly respectable citizens of Jullundur was admitted and discussion was fixed at 6/30 p.m. By a motion by the Premier it was decided that Government business should be transacted on non-official days.

Only one amendment by the Parliamentary Secretary was taken up and discussion had not concluded when the Premier moved that the House should hereafter meet at 12/30 p.m. instead of at 2 p.m. as hitherto.

Opposition benches considered that the motion was inadmissible and there was a hot exchange of remarks between Treasury and Opposition benches.

Ultimately the adjournment motion was taken up, but on the assurance of the Premier that he had already instituted inquiries in this regard and called for an 'interim' report which supported some of the allegations made against the police, it was withdrawn.—A. P.

VICEROY AT TRIVANDRUM

Impressive State Reception To Viceregal Party

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 9.

An impressive State Reception was given to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow on arrival by special Viceregal train this evening at the Trivandrum Central Station. Their Excellencies were received by His Highness the Maharajah where, after introductions took place.

Mr. C. P. Skrine, Resident, Madras States, introduced the Dewan and officers to the Viceroy and the Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, introduced the officers to Her Excellency. The Viceroy then inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the Travancore State Forces.

The British National Anthem was played and the guard gave a royal salute and Their Excellencies then drove in procession to the State Guest House.—A. P.

Commercial Documents Evidence Bill

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Select Committee on the Commercial Documents Evidence Bill will meet in the Council of Chamber on January 30.—United Press.

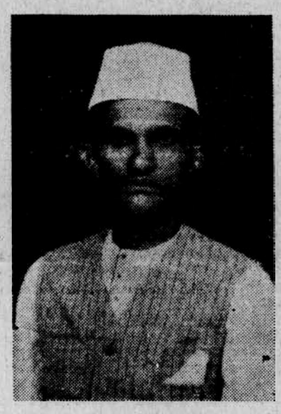
CONGRESS CANDIDATES FROM WARD IV FOR CORPORATION

The following are the Congress candidates for the Municipal election from Ward No. 4 (Umerkhadi and Dongri):—

Dr. D. T. Anklesaria

Dr. Anklesaria's services to the Congress Free Hospital as Hon. Surgeon ever since its commencement are well-known.

Dr . Anklesaria was associated with the publication of the Congress Bulletin in 1931 and was sentenced for it. He was the Secretary of the Hospital during the Worli Session and has been a member of the B. P. C. C. since 1937. Dr. Anklesaria is a very enthusiastic worker and his services to the Municipality will indeed be valuable.



Mr. Maruti Raghuji Barode

He is a non-Brahmin young worker and is well-known as the president of Sewri Labour Union, where he has put in commendable effort to organise Labour forces. His association with various public institutions has offered him an opportunity to render useful services to the Congress cause.

Businessmen Support Congress

The Hon. Secretary, the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, writes:—

The committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association recommend its members to vote for the Congress candidates at the ensuing Municipal elections.

Literacy Campaign In U. P.

MINISTER SAMPURNANAND BUSY ORGANISING PROGRAMME

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

Brisk preparations are in progress throughout the United Provinces for the inauguration of the literacy campaign. The special educational expansion officer and the staff of the education department, in co-operation with a number of local bodies, official as well as non-official, are busy making arrangements.

The Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, is taking personal interest in organising the programme.

In all districts of the Province, committees have been formed with official as well as non-official members to supervise the arrangements. The co-operation of everyone, who is interested in the problem of illiteracy, irrespective of his political views, has been sought by the Ministry of Education

It is reported that every care is being taken that Hindustani with Nagri, as well as Hindi and Urdu scripts, will be used by the organisers of the campaign. The district committees are reported to have been instructed to make full use of the available resources in making the inauguration of the campaign a great success.—United Press.

JUDGE'S NARROW ESCAPE

Sir E. Bennet Takes Shelter Behind Tree, While Leopard Attacks Caddie

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

Justice Sir Edward Bennet of Allahabad High Court narrowly escaped while Fore, caddie (golf attendant,) was seriously wounded by a leopard when Sir Edward was playing golf last evening near Rasulabad. It is said that Sir Edward Bennet heard the firing of shot guns in the neighbouring of the village and as he moved towards the village to see the cause of the firing, a leopard suddenly appeared and rushed to attack him. Sir Edward managed to keep behind a tree, while the animal attacked the caddie. As soon as the animal left the boy Sir Edward picked up him and brought him to the Civil Hospital here. The leopard was later killed by villagers.

JUTE GROWERS' PROBLEM

Conference Of Ministers At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The Inter-Provincial Conference of the Ministers of jute-growing provinces was held at the Government Secretariat to-day, the Hon. Mr. G. N. Bardoloi, Chief Minister of Assam, Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education, Agriculture and Industries, Bihar, attending. The Chief Minister of Bengal opened the Conference.

Two important problems which the Conference had before it for discussion included (i) how to prevent over-production of jute and (ii) how to ensure stability of the jute trade so that the growers would receive better prices for their jute.

TASK BEFORE CONFERENCE.

The Conference agreed that an attempt to restrict, at the present moment, the production of jute by legislation might lead to profiteering by middleman. A suggestion for bringing into existence an organisation of all jute-manufacturers, which would in collaboration with the jute growers' co-operative societies help in fixing up of the minimum price for jute, also engaged the attention of the conference.

Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Minister for Agriculture, Bengal, who had convened this conference expressed a desire to convene another conference of the same kind on a larger scale after some time. —United Press.

DHRANGADHRA TO INVITE SARDAR

To Preside Over Parishad Session

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

Workers of Dhrangadhra Parishad have decided to invite Sardar Patel to preside over its coming session to be held at Dhrangadhra shortly under the guidance of Sardar. The Parishad will decide the course of action to be adopted to reach the goal.

Mr. Mohanlal Sangavi has been elected as the Reception Committee Chairman.

A deputation headed by Mr. Sanghavi will wait on Sardar at Bardoli to request him to preside over the conference.

A deputation of Bhavnagar workers waited on Sardar Patel this night when after prolonged discussion Sardar advised them to hold the conference in the last week of March and to demand responsible government within a fixed time.

It is reliably understood, that if this demand will be averted by the authorities, Sardar has decided to fight another battle of freedom on the soil of Kathiawar.

BHAVNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD

Sardar To Preside Over Session In March

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, Jan. 9.

Shri Laxmidas Davi and Balvantrai Mehta with 20 other prominent workers of Bhavnagar Praja Parishad arrived at Bardoli and met Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mahatmaji and after discussion they resolved to hold the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad in March next under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai for demanding responsible government.

WHEN GANDHIJI AND AGA KHAN MEET

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

It is reliably understood that the communal question the Tanganyika issue will be discussed by Gandhiji and Aga Khan on January 14 at Bardoli.

Premier's Reply To Sind Congress Assembly Party

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

The following is the text of the reply received by Prof. Ghanshyam, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly, from Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Sind Premier, regarding former's enquiry about the assessment proposal:—

"The Government have now before them further objections which, as announced in the communique of July 16, were invited subsequently to the issue of orders and will shortly decide whether any modification of orders is necessary as a result of those objects. In the circumstances and in view of the no-confidence motion which is to be discussed on January 10 your party will, I feel, appreciate that it is not possible for me to postpone the operations of any part of the orders, whether in regard to the assessment or regrouping, which would be construed as bargaining or canvassing votes instead of deciding the issue on merits.

"The Government will at the same time, as already announced, welcome any opportunity which may be afforded during the present session of the Assembly, for discussion of orders."

An emergent meeting of the Congress Party will be held tonight to consider the letter of Khan Bahadur Allahbux to decide what attitude the Congress Party should take on the no-confident motion to-morrow.—United Press.

Day Of Sensations In History Of Sind

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

The succession of sensations to-day including the resignation of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayattullah from the leadership of the Sind Muslim League Assembly Party, the Ministry's flat refusal to the Congress terms for a compromise over the assessment and the rumours of extansion of the Cabinet and denials of the same rumours have made the Monday that ended on January 9, a day of sensations in the history of Sind.

CONGRESS PARTY MEETING

The Congress Assembly Party met this evening to consider the Premier's letter in connection with the assessment orders after some discussion the party resolved to remain neutral till January 28 and thereafter resume their freedom of action on the basis of the Wardha decision of the Congress High Command. The result of this resolution is that in the debate over the "No Confidence" motion to-morrow, the Congress party will remain neutral.

BOMBSHELL FOR LEAGUERS

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah's announcement in the Assembly resigning his leadership of the Muslim League Party has come as a veritable "bombshell" for the party for which it does not seem to have been prepared at all. Since he left for his residence from the Assembly Hall after making this statement, frantic efforts are being made to persuade him to withdraw his resignation even on the inducement that he would be installed as Premier if the Allabux Ministry fell.

The greater surprise of the day is the Premier's letter to the Congress Party which has shocked the Congress Members and the Hindu Members who have been taken aback.

"NO BARGAINING."

Khan Bahadur Allabux when informed about the repercussions to his decision to enforce the assessment proposals in, "toto" told the "United Press" that there was no bargaining with him with any party or group on the issue. He would stand or fall on the merits of the proposals.

Referring to the possibilities of expansion of the Cabinet he declared that at the moment he was not going in for an expansion of the Cabinet.—United Press

Revolution In Teak Planting Technique

Better Results From Early Stump Planting Studies In Madras

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

What amounts to a revolution in the technique of raising teak plantation has resulted from a set of experiments carried out in Madras to try and determine the best date for planting teak stumps in areas having a west coast climate. The results of these experiments have recently been published as a pamphlet in the Indian Forest Records (New Series), Silviculture, Volume III, No. 2, entitled "An investigation into the best date of stump planting teak——" by A. L. Griffith, M.A., I.F.S., Provincial Silviculturist, Madras.

In the past, for many years, teak plantations were formed either by direct sowing of the seeds or by transplanting small seedlings at the beginning of the rains, but in either of these methods results were frequently irregular, and partial failure of the plantations was a common experience. The rate of growth of the young teak plants raised by these methods was moreover slow and the cost of keeping them from being swamped by the vigorous weed growth experienced in these moist west coast localities was correspondingly high. Fifty rupees per acre was a not uncommon cost of establishment in those days.

What Is A 'Stump'?

More recently, experiments have proved that far more regular results can be obtained by planting out what are called "stumps." A stump is prepared by digging up one year old nursery seedlings and cutting off the shoot at about one inch above and the root at about 8 or 9 inches below the original ground level and trimming off all side roots. These stumps or "root-and-shoot cuttings" are much more resistant to adverse weather conditions after planting, give a higher survival percentage and grow faster than either direct sowings of seed or planted nursery seedlings.

When stump planting was first introduced and for several years afterwards the stumps were put in at the beginning of the rains. It seemed natural that this time would provide the best conditions for growth as the soil and the atmosphere are both damp. Occasional experiences indicated, however, that some stumps planted earlier than normal gave better results. So in 1932 a thorough investigation was planned by the Madras Silviculturist to determine the best time at which to plant.

The experiments were to be carried out in three different localities, namely Begur in Wynaad Division, Dhoni in Palghat Division and Topslip in South Coimbatore Division. These areas have a mean annual rainfall of 65 inches, 111 inches, and 67 inches respectively. The monsoon breaks generally about June 15 but is preceded by scattered pre-monsoon showers in May and by a few also in April. The experiments were also to be repeated over a number of years so as to determine the effect of variation in the deather conditions in different years.

Midsummer Madness

The stump plantings were done at fortnightly intervals starting, in the first year, from May 1, but extended thereafter to April 1 and in two years as far back as the 15th of March. Thus these early plantings were done right in the middle of the hot weather under a blazing sun with the soil baked as hard as brick, and experienced Forest Officers were inclined to call it "midsummer madness."

In the experiments care was taken to avoid possible sources of error that might upset the results. Every set of stumps planted in any one experiment was carefully measured up and graded for size so that exactly similar sets were planted on each date. Usually 100 stumps were planted on each date, and each of these sets of 100 were subdivided into smaller lots which were planted in such an arrangement that stumps of different dates of planting were evenly distributed over each experimental plot. This ensured that variation in soil fertility would not upset results and also permitted proper statistical analysis of the data recorded.

The observations recorded consisted of the rate of sprouting of the different sets during the first few months after planting, and the height growth of the plants together with the percentage of survivals at the end of the first and second growing seasons. Detailed daily rainfall statistics were kept throughout the experiments, so that results could be correlated with the climatic conditions pertaining in the three different localities.

Unexpected Results

The results were slightly different for the three localities. In all cases the height growth was very much better the earlier the stumps were planted, but in the earliest plantings in March and the first week of April the percentage of survivals was occasionally poor.

At Begur the best average survivals over 5 years' experiments were obtained by planting in the middle of April for which date the height growth was opproximately twice that of normal June planting. At Dhoni the best date was also the middle of April, the advantage in height growth being an extra 72 per cent. At Topslip early May planting gave the most consistent good results with high percentage of survivals and an increase of 40 per cent. in height.

In some years, however, even earlier planting better results as, for instance in 1934 when early April planting gave 99 per cent. survivals and an increase in height growth at the end of the year of 170 per cent. Generally speaking, however, there is a certain risk in planting earlier than the average dates given above as adverse climate conditions may then cause considerable casualties. On or after those dates the results appear to be almost unaffected by periods of drought and in these localities a higher percentage of success may be relied upon than in normal monsoon planting in June

These results were unexpected and surprising. The stumps very often experienced an almost complete drought for anything from ten days to three weeks after planting while the soil was baked hard and dry. At first it seemed inconceivable that they could survive such conditions much less give improved results from them, and it took five years of repetition of the experiments to prove to the satisfaction of everyone concerned that such early planting was not only feasible but reliable and very beneficial. It is emphasised, however, that these results have been obtained for localities with a west-coast climate and that, while some degree of early planting is probably beneficial in most teak planting areas, local experiments must be carried out to determine the earliest safe date in each case, otherwise expensive failures may be experienced.

Savings In Plantation Costs

The increased growth in the first season after planting is of the utmost importance because it means that during this critical time the plants have much greater chance in their race with weeds. Weed growth starts with the premonsoon showers and with early planting the growth of teak not only begins earlier but is far more rapid than normal. Thus early planting means less weeding in the first two years and almost eliminates the necessity for any third year weeding. The saving in cost is considerable and as a consequence of these experiments, premonsoon planting is now the standard practice in the teak planting divisions of western Madras resulting in better and cheaper plantations.

The experiments are now being extended to drier localities.

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ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood. This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in the *blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Price Rs. 3-12 from dealers, or V.P.P. from The Agent, ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 253, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing.

NEW LEVY ON FRENCH PARCELS

Customs Declaration

A surcharge of 8.70 per cent of the value of parcels containing goods of Foreign origin will be levied by the French Postal Administration in addition to the Customs duty, according to their recent notification.

The customs declaration forms require other particulars to be revealed and the best method for getting this information would be for the intending senders to get into touch beforehand with the addressee.

IS MAN SLAVE OF CIRCUMSTANCES?

"Man is the slave of circumstances" was the subject of an interesting public debate held under the auspices of the Bombay Youths' Literary and Debating Association at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar on Sunday last. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, M.A., was in the chair.

The mover of the proposition Mr. A. S. Sidhaye in the course of his speech stated that man should never get over the circumstances in which he was placed, be it political, economic, social or religious and cited several instances from past and present history to show that man was but a product of circumstances which he could not overcome.

Mr. G. S. Pohekar who led the opposition stated that circumstances in so far as they were the creation of man could be unmade by him and at best their influence was only beneficial in that man made use of only such circumstances which were to his profit. This showed command over circumstances.

Circumstances were of two kinds; one was man made and the other the result of physical forces. In every walk of life and every historical figure which the mover had cited, the superiority of man over environment was clearly visible. The principal oppositionist was followed by a number of speakers both for and against the proposition which was then put to vote and declared lost.

SAHAJANAND IN LAKHISARAI

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAKHISARAI, Jan. 6.

Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, President, All-India Kisan Sabha arrived here at 4 p. m. in the evening to address the students of the Local Workers' Training Camp. He also addressed a huge public meeting in which the Kisan Satyagrahis of Reora were admired and the action of Bihar Government was vehemently criticised. Swamiji starts to-morrow for his Reora Camp.

DO SUNSPOTS CAUSE ACCIDENTS?

LONDON (By Mail).

Scientists all over the world are working on a theory that sunspots are the cause of most accidents and crime.

After examining volumes of statistics they have discovered that during years when there have been the most sunspots there has also been an alarming increase in crime and violence.

There was great sunspot activity in 1908, which coincided with a great crime wave.

Last year the record for crime and violent death was the greatest since the beginning of the century, and statistics show that 1937 was the greatest year for sunspots since 1870. In 1934 there was a lull in crime—it was a period of few sunspots.

Crime is on the increase again, and scientists say that sunspot activity will reach its maximum in 1940.

Disastrous Fire At Danda

400 Rendered Homeless

Over 400 persons have been rendered homeless by a disastrous fire which broke out at Danda near Khar Model Suburb on Sunday night and gutted some little chawls mostly occupied by Muslims and Harijans. All the belongings of the residents including the salaries which the menfolk had received only a couple of days before were completely wiped out and men, women and children have to pass the night in chilly cold without any sort of protection.

The volunteers of the Independent Labour Party promptly undertook rescue work.

They succeeded in their efforts and not a life was lost but they could not possibly save the property. Mr. N. B. Ajgolkar the Harijan member of the Bandra Municipal Council and Mr. K. M. Patil helped in rescuing the residents

Mr. Shirke, another member of the Council, took some of those rendered homeless to the President of the Council this morning and arrangements are being made to house them in some municipal buildings.

THE MUNICH PEACE

(Continued from Page 6).

part of England". Neither the Sudeten Germans, nor yet the Czecho-Slovak Government had asked for this. Runciman however began his work by declaring that he had come "solely" at the desire of the Germans and the Czechs..... He asked for "concessions on both sides"—from Prague alone! He spent his weekends regularly with the German aristocracy, Henlein's supporters. By showing clearly on which side London's sympathies lay, he deliberately encouraged Berlin. In the same way, Chamberlain's visit was another encouragement to Hitler to increase his demands.

Another case of the active intervention of the Foreign Office is reported by Robert Dell, the wellknown Geneva correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", in the Swiss weekly "La Semaine" of 18 September, 1938.—"Shortly before Henlein's visit to Berchtesgaden on 2 September, the Sudeten Germans were willing to accept the third plan of the Czecho-Slovak Government as a basis of negotiations, Sir Basil Newton thereupon called on Herr Benes and informed him that if it was a choice between war and the acceptance of Henlein's eight points by the Czecho-Slovak Government, the British Government would prefer the second alternative. A few hours later the German Government was in possession of this information, whereupon Hitler ordered Henlein to refuse the Third Plan."

Such was the true picture of London's reluctant yielding under German pressure.

Intervention for the right of self-determination of the minorities also belongs to London's moral argument. The great majority of the Sudeten Germans were satisfied with the autonomy that was finally guaranteed by Prague within the framework of the Czecho-Slovak State. They did not wish for union with the Reich. The Sudeten German industrialists in particular, who stood to lose much by the Anschluss, were against it. They feared the fate of the Austrian National-Socialist movement. That movement also did not desire the Anschluss. Even Henlein declared himself satisfied with the acceptance of the Carlsbad demands. The example of Seiss-Inquart who, from being leader of the Austrian National-Socialist movement, was turned into an official under Prussian control, did not attract him. He only followed the orders from Berlin to go further when he was convinced that London also desired the Anschluss.

For the Sudeten German slogan "Home to the Reich" emanated from "London". When at the beginning of September Runciman reported to the Foreign Office the resistance of the Sudeten Germans to annexation, London decided to hurry things up. It was no good stopping at autonomy. Unless he annexed the Sudeten territory, Hitler would give them no peace. He could not stop now, for the sake of his prestige. And so the notorious "Times" article of 6 September was ordered, which was of course officially repudiated. It demanded annexation pure and simple. Now Henlein was obliged to go further.

The same game was played with the plebiscite proposals. Neither Hitler nor Chamberlain desired a plebiscite. It involved the danger that the Sudeten Germans might vote for autonomy—not only the Socialists, democrats, Catholics and Conservatives, but even the great majority of Henlein's followers.

An obstacle had to be put in the way of the self-determination of the oppressed, and imposed annexation.

Saved From War?

At no phase of the negotiations, not even in the last days of September, was there any danger of war. The protagonists of such a war were in agreement and did not need it. If notwithstanding London had intervened for justice instead of for Fascism, Hitler would still not have dared to make war. Against him were mobilised France, Russia, England, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia. His "only friend" Mussolini would doubtless have deserted him. His attitude in the last days of September when he failed to mobilise would seem to indicate this.

Under cover of a non-existent danger of war, the Foreign Office and its dependent Quai d'Orsay played Czecho-Slovakia into Hitler's hands. Chamberlain and Hitler together allowed the world to tremble before an imaginary war and saved an imaginary peace. Yet in spite of this peace, which according to Chamberlain is secured "for our time", rearmament is going on at a more frenzied pace than ever before.

"Iron Man's" Motoring Commandments

Known in America as the "Iron man," Ab Jenkins, the racing motorist, has driven cars 2,000,000 miles—and has never had an accident.

So he's certainly backed by experience when he offers the following ten motoring "commandments":

Be master of your car at all times.

Be alert.

Keep on your own side of the highway.

Don't cut in.

Don't attempt to pass when your vision is obscured.

Keep your head in an emergency.

If you've been drinking keep out of an automobile.

Don't speed in heavy traffic.

Be courteous to other drivers; give them a "break"

Keep your car mechanically perfect.

NEGRO STUDENTS FORGING AHEAD

Prof. Harlow's Speech At Lucknow University

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

Professor Harlow of Havard University in the United States of America who is on a short visit to India, delivered an interesting lecture about the Negro students in America in the Chemistry lecture theatre of the Lucknow University, Sheikh Habibullah, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Professor Harlow dwelt at length on the disabilities of the Negroes but in spite of that they had made great progress. He said that thousands of negro students were studying in American universities with white students, and in some cases were showing much better record.

He remarked that two of the greatest orators of the United States of America were negroes. The greatest scientist of modern America also belonged to that race. His own most brilliant student was a negro. He described the part that the negro students played in strengthening the national students federation of the United States of America and expressed the opinion that the negro students constituted the most active, the most effective and the most enthusiastic element in the students' movement of that Continent.

Professor Harlow said that the negro girls were in no case behind the negro male students. They had also succeeded in creating a place for themselves in the social and academic life of American universities. He attributed the progress of the negroes in the United States of America to a free and democratic atmosphere that existed in the State system.

Sheikh Habibullah thanked the Professor for his illuminating lecture.—A.P.

Poor People's Party Propaganda

The leaders and volunteers of the Poor People's Party had a busy programme on Saturday and Sunday. The party decided that it should concentrate all its efforts for the next week on the Madanpura-Byculla Ward and to back up the candidature of Mr. M. S. Bakshi with all the power and influence it can command.

Accordingly Mr. S. V. Parulekar and others went round the locality on Sunday morning and a crowded meeting was held on Sunday evening under the presidency of Dr. R. M. Bhoir.

HEALTHIER TREND IN WHEAT MARKETS

Short Covering And Buying

Delhi, Jan. 7.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent)

Again a week of healthier trend There has been again during the seven days under review a predominance of a very bullish wave, as a result of which prices have had an improvement closing finally at higher levels than those of previous week, as is also evident from the above table of quotations. Upward bulges together with casual depreciations of minor character have been witnessed although. The rise in the prices was led by considerable buyings and coverings on decrease of visible indications for continued cold in South-west. There is increasing belief that present weather shall result in irreparable loss to crops. Now we have to see whether this is capable of making its further appearance or shall die out, bringing the markets to their very normal position as before? In reply to this question, factors on either ways should be discussed. On one hand, it is learnt that the dry spell in important wheat-growing tracts of India, is causing much havoc and fears are entertained that the next crop will be very much smaller than this year's record production. Further, on the other hand, reports about the arrivals of the Australian cargoes, are to hand. The latest information discloses that a cargo containing about 70,000 bags of Australian wheat has reached Karachi. Of course, with the prevailance of unfavourable weather and the consequent jump in wheat rates, possibilities of Australian quality into Indian ports become bright, for the prices are now in a fair parity. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to form any definite idea about the probable tendency of the wheat markets. Fluctuations would be very frequent and of importance.

NORTHERN MARKETS.

The North Indian markets maintained a firmer tone but although towards the close a slight decline was noticeable owing to scattered profit realizing, they had recorded an improvement of about 0/1/5 per maund on the balance. There have been wide fluctuations in the prices but the undertone is clearly firm. The weather in Northern parts of the country continues to be seriously dry and owing to failure of rains, great anxiety is being felt. If such conditions do proceed, the crop would be extremely poor. There is also deficiency of river water and consequently the irrigated lands might also suffer damages. Further more, frost is withering the wheat plants which have become almost yellow. Whenever there was even a fringe of clouds, the prices recorded a recession. It would not be an inappropriate, if we name the markets at present as "weather markets". The highest rates induced good activity and so the inter-provincial demand was brisk." Although wheat is sustaining higher values, yet they are cheaper than gram, the sowing of the latter being smaller. This fact has been resulting in an increasing consumption of wheat. The highest and the lowest levels were touched at Rs. 3-1-2 and Rs. 2-14-5 for Jeth respectively at Hapur. Wheat consumers chiefly millers, were very active and bought large quantities. The total offtakes from Hapur and Chandausi amounted to 21 Khattis (equivalent to 640 tons) and 4,000 maunds respectively which have brought the stocks down to 539 Khattis and 7200 maunds. Stocks at other places are much the same as last week. The chief buyers in the Punjab are millers who are smallowing all fresh arrivals, the daily average of which works out to about 2000 maunds, and also are making purchases from stocks.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The international wheat markets during the week under review have been influenced by absence of Argentine selling presure and adverse American weather, as a result of which Canadian and American descriptions advanced.

Australian prices were practically unchanged. It is reported that the Fedral Surplus Commodities Corporations have made arrangements for exporting some 3 million bushels of American wheat to Spain. At present Russia is now definitely out of the markets. A Continental Authority considers that the country has now ceased offering wheat for the season and may even decide to import wheat into the port of Vladivostocka.

The autumn rains in Canada are much more satisfactory than in the United States. The present outlook, in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture, America, is very unsatisfactory and it appears that practically the whole of the Hard Winter Wheat Belt has suffered a deterioration since the Bureau figures were compiled. Owing to the hot and dry weather in Argentina threshing operations are going on progressively. The farmers in the North are offering liberally but so far there is no indications that the Farm Board has sold wheat to exporters. The export movement may be relatively slow in 1939, the reason given being the excess supplies in other parts of the world and increasing home requirements.

MONGHYR DISTRICT WORKERS' CAMP

LAKHISARAI, Jan. 6.

Pandit Karyananda Sharma performed the opening ceremony of the training camp yesterday evening before a distinguished gathering of local citizens. At present accommodations have been made for only 25 workers. They will be trained in Economics, Politics, History, etc. The physical training is taking the prominent place. Acharya Narendra Deo, Jayaprakash Narayan, Rahul Sankrityayan and Swami Sahajanand Saraswati have already agreed to deliver lectures on various current topics. The Camp is located at Chitranjan Ashram and will last for a month.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Dividend Of 10 P. C.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. for the year ended 31st December, 1938, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 68,505-9-2 brought forward and after making provision for Income Tax and Super Tax amounts to Rs. 5,74,441-10-9.

An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1938, which absorbed Rs. 1,50,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1938 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of income tax, Rs. 1,50,000 and to transfer Rs. 1,50,000 to Reserve Fund raising that Fund to Rs. 28,00,000.

Berar Bonds May Become Popular Sequel To Privy Council Decision

Messrs. Maheta Vakil and Co. Stock Brokers make the following observation in their weekly report:

"A subject of considerable importance, to which we made brief mention in our annual Review, has come into the limelight since the New Year, and that is the decision some time back by the Privy Council in regard to endorsements on Promissory Notes. Various public bodies are said to be taking the matter up, a course of action which we ourselves suggested and future developments will be awaited with very much interest. The subject is undoubtedly a complex one but our contention is that the education of all those interested in Government Securities is the primary consideration and the elimination of Government red-tape methods. The subject, also, can have very far reaching importance because, arising out of it, we can visualise vast assistance being given to the banking habit in this country. The popularisation of bearer bonds, would mean the utilisation of banking institutions as a method of safety, by keeping such bonds in safe custody, and this one step would lead to more attraction being paid to the banks for other reasons. Stock Certificates also have their own attractions."

INSECTS ARE A MENACE TO THE WORLD

Statistics may perhaps be very dry reading, but they have the advantage of supplying unquestionable proofs in all kinds of cases.

Every time that statistics come to our notice, we learn about the development of the consumption or production of this or that product and frequently also the rate of growth....of a calamity.

Mr. Mohammed Afzal Hussain, the very distinguished and world renowned British Indian entomologist, made a report during the early part of 1938 to the Entomological Section of the Calcutta Scientific Congress, a report in which he gave striking figures about insects to which a certain number of calamities are due.

According to this report, the insects of different species, in British India alone and for a single year, cause the death of no fewer than 1,500,000 people, whilst the damage wrought is put at 150,000,000 pounds sterling! According to trustworthy information, there are in British India 100,000 species of insects, of which about 40,000 have been studied up till now. Malaria is one of the maladies that is transmitted by insects (we refer to the anophele mosquito). The number of malarial subjects existing in British India is alarming; every year 100 million people are attacked and nearly a million die every year as the result of this terrible malady! In concluding, the author of the report makes the following statement:

"Insects must be held responsible for more material damage and the loss of more human lives than could ever be caused by wars, natural disasters and fires, or for the losses that these different causes have ever brought about in the world's history!"

With regard to the fight against malaria, it is encouraging to notice that the modern scientific methods employed for dealing with this malady are more and more becoming current practice, and that the regular use of quinine develops progressively, thanks to the praiseworthy efforts of the authorities for the enlightening of the people.

As a preventive measure against malaria, the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations recommends the daily use of 6 grains of quinine; for treatment, it is advisable to take from 15 to 20 grains of quinine per day for 5 to 7 days. There is no other fight going on in the world with such a humane object and rendering a greater service to universal hygiene, that that undertaken against the malaria mosquito, one of the most dangerous of species of all the harmful insects.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ELEVEN POINTS DOWN

Gilt-Edgeds Marked Up Higher

LOCAL BULLION PRICES IMPROVE

Exchanges Quieter

BOMBAY, January 9.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton was adversely affected by lower Liverpool cables and discouraging Alexandrian advices. Developments in Washington regarding loan steps are anxiously awaited. Later, prices improved by a few points.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange was quiet with better undertone. Cables and wireless were firm.

Gilt-edgeds became quieter after being firm and active.

EXCHANGES

Fluctuations on exchange were narrow owing to operators waiting policy. The sterling eased on scattered selling.

Franc also weakened on lack of support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Jan 9

Previous closing	8.41
To-day's opening	8.35
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	8.30
Difference	—11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Jan 9

Previous closing	4.80
To-day's opening	4.81
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	4.80
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 157-8
July August	Rs. 158-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 9

The New York cotton developed considerable weakness following lower Liverpool cables and discouraging Alexandria advices. Meanwhile, the attention is focussed upon developments in Washington with regard to loan stocks.

The trading in March began at 8.35 i.e. six points lower than the last closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling and liquidation with March easing later to 8.34. Thereafter the market turned quiet with movements being small and irregular.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Jan 9

The trading in Broach April/May began at Rs. 158. The price declined to Rs. 157-10 in sympathy with weak foreign advices. However, the market took a better turn and Broach was finally quoted at Rs. 158-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 9

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.30/8.30) 8.35/8.34
May (8.08/8.08) 8.09/8.08
July (7.81/7.80) 7.83/7.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 9

American January (4.95) 4.81
American March (4.91) 4.80
Egyptian January (7.09) 7.01
Egyptian March (7.06) 6.97

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Jan 9

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/8) 0-10 3/8
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop January February (£20 3/16 sellers) £20 1/16 sellers

Dundee January (£23 sellers) £23 1/2

Lightning January (£21 1/2 sellers) £22

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/8 value) 8 1/16 paid and buyers

Forward April June (8 1/4 buyers) 8 1/4 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay January February (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata January (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata January (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£217 buyers £217 1/4 sellers. Quiet) £217 1/4 buyers £217 1/2 sellers. Steady

Lead (£14 3/4 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 9/16 buyers £14 5/8 sellers. Easier

Electrolytic Copper (£50 to £50 3/8) £49 1/2 to £50 1/2

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 9

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.67 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.66 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 9

Previous closing	4.67.62
To-day's opening	4.68.12
To-day's closing	4.67.18

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Jan 9

Previous closing	177.28
To-day's opening	177.18
To-day's closing	177.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 9

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.12 and then eased gradually to 4.67.40 on scattered selling.

Franc opened at 177.18 and then weakened to 177.34 on lack of support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.243) 13.245
New York on Bombay (34.90) 35.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.86 7/8) 0.87
London on Milan (88.85) 88.87
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (£200,001,571) nil
Gold (£7-8-9 1/2) £7-8-7 1/2
Silver (20 5/16d.) 20 5/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Jan 9

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Market quiet and featureless."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 9

Spot	(20 5/16d) 20 5/16d nil
Forward	(19 15/16d) 19 15/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 9

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-9 1/2) £7-8-7 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Jan 9

Silver ready	52 1 3
Silver Maha	51 14 0
Silver Fagan	52 5 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 2 6
Gold Maha	37 4 9
Gold Fagan	37 5 3
Sovereign	23 13 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 9

General Motors (dol 49 3/4) dol 48 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 5/8) dol 33 1/4

U S Common New Stock (dol 68) dol 66 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 118 1/2) unquoted

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 9

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 92/3 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, December 28, £89 1/2
Thursday, December 29, £89 1/2
Friday, December 30, £89 1/2
Tuesday, January 3, £89 1/2
Wednesday, January 4, £89 1/2
Thursday, January 5, £89 1/2
Friday, January 6, £89 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 9

4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£97) £97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/4) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£106) £106
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£101) £101 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 3/4) £102 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£69 7/8) £70 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 7/8) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/8) £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 3/8) £97 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 3/4) £107 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 9

The London Stock Exchange was moderately active on scattered enquiry.

Giltedged securities early attracted good interest. Three and half per cent quoted at £89 1/2 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-9) 16-4 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (55-0) 55-0
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Elec Music Industry (10-9) 10-9
Princhin Johnson (23-9) 23-9
Imperial Chemical (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-0) 58-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18) £18
Dunlop Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-7 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Ford Motors (16-0) 16-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£38) £39
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95-0) 95-0
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-0) 130-0
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (89) 88-0 ex div.
Bredford Dyes (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-1 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (27-9) 27-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-0) 22-9
Inter Nickels (dol 58 3/4) dol 58 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-10 1/2) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (37-6) 36-10 1/2
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-3
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-0) 27-7 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-10 1/2) 41-3
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£14 5/8) £14 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16
Associated Portland Cement (66-10 1/2) 66-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (90-0) 90-0
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30) 30
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (89-4 1/2) 90-0
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 81-3 ex div.
Royal Dutch (£37 7/8) £37 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£26 1/4) £25 3/4
London Midland and Ordinary (£12 7/8) £12 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/8) £2 3/8
Southern Def (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£120 1/4) £120 1/4
London Transport 'C' (£74 1/2) £74 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet Feeling With Good Undertone

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 9

The Stock Exchange was generally quiet with good undertone. Following the Friday's move to protect the sterling, giltedged securities were marked up in early dealings and after an interregnum of hesitancy closed at best levels.

Among the industrials Cable and Wireless were particularly firm on buying believed to be based on the anticipation of improved traffics.

Foreign Exchange markets were generally quieter with operators adopting a wait and see policy.

Wall Street opened easier.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Firm: Limited Business

CALCUTTA, Jan 9

Jutes section although ruled firm, business was somewhat restricted. Coals were easier with limited trading. Teas were rather dull and neglected.

The miscellaneous section disclosed no particular feature and speculative issues ruled quiet but steady. Government securities remained unchanged.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and three quarter per cent loan (1948/52) 99/1; three per cent loan (1951/54) 101/1 small lot; three and half per cent paper 98/4; three per cent new loan (1963/65) 98/3 small lot; three and half per cent loan (1947/50) 104/14 small lot; four per cent loan (1960/70) 111/8 small lot; five per cent loan (1945/55) 115/12; three per cent U P Bonds (1952) 99/13 small lot.

Banks: Central 31; Imperial fully paid 1574; Reserve 116 small lot c div.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan pref 105 small lot; Hoshiarpur Doab 101/8 small lot.

Cottons: Elgin 111; Mohini Mills ord 10/12.

Coals: Bengal 328; Bhulan Bararee 5/8 odd lot; Bokaro and Ramgur 15/13; Equitable 35/12 small lot; Ghusick and Muslia 2/12; Hurriladih 14/12 small lot; Nazira 8/10; New Beerbhoom 16/4 ex div.

Jutes: Albion 198; Alexandra 142/8; Anglo India 314 small lot; Pref 149 small lot; Auckland 173 small lot; Bally 175 small lot; Barnagore 136 small lot; Belvedere 342 small lot; Pref 153; Ganges 201/8; Gondalpara 724; Howrah 52/2; India 285/8; Kamarhatty 481; Kanknarrah 375; Lawrence 368; National 21; Northbrook 33; Nuddea 40 small lot; Orient 170/8; Presidency 3/9; Union 358;

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 5/15; Consolidated Tin 7; Indian Copper 1/8; Dalmia Cement pref 97 small lot; Alkali and Chemical Pref 121/8; Rawalpindi Elec 24/4; Upper Ganges Elec 10/12 Arthur Butler 8/4; Indian Iron and Steel 28/8; Steel Corpn ord 9/13; Pref 95 small lot; B I Corpn ord 3 odd lot; Pref 156; Dunlop Rubber ord 16/6; Firpo Ltd 12; Indian National Airways Pref ordy 10/8 small lot; Kalimpong Ropeway 9/8 ct; Steuart and Co as. 6; Indo Burma Petroleum ord 118; Star Paper ord 7/4; Titaghur paper A ordy 13/11; B Ordy 13/8 small lot; 2nd pref 103; Ramnuger Cane and Sugar ord 8/4.

Teas: Bishnauth 21/12; Killing Valley 11 small lot; Sapoi 8/4.

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent (1966/76) Rangoon Municipal 100; five per cent (1937/42/47) Star Trading and Investment 100/12.—A. P.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

1st Week (ended January 7th)—

1937	11,126,600
1938	14,196,000
1939	13,798,000

For the calendar month of December, 1938, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 62,206,900 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 54,470,602.

Reserve Bank Of India

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 6-1-1939, were as under:—

Number of cheques—85,588.
Amount of cheques—Rs. 13,63,59,097-5-5.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 9

Wheat January	3 9 3
Wheat May	3 9 3
Wheat September	3 9 0
Linseed May	5 4 9
Linseed September	5 7 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 9

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March quoting at 55 1/2. The market was depressed by discouraging foreign cables and improved Indian weather news with movements generally small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 9

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.69. The market showed an easier tendency on local selling and lack of outside support influenced by weakness of foreign markets with the rate later easing to 0.68 7/8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Jan 9

The Liverpool wheat market closed with March being quoted at 55 5/8d.

In Self Defence

(Continued from Page 6).

pertinence and presumption of a kind which is almost unforgivable. And when I read how deeply concerned they are about the interests of Indian journalism, I think of the early days—and not so long ago—when the *Sunday Standard* first came out and in their paper week after week published under the title of "Over a Chota Peg" the most undignified journalism that it has ever been my misfortune to read. I wondered then what had happened to Indian journalism that it should have degraded so much. And I am prepared to challenge the *Sunday Standard* that all the "embittered personal criticism" that I have been accused of has never descended so low as that most ungallant, that most ungracious, and that most undignified writing that ever masqueraded as Indian journalism in that column—"Over the Chota Peg." And I am prepared to submit to the judgment even of men I am supposed to have attacked—Mr. Sapru and Sir Cowasji Jehangir. If these men will say that anything that I have written about them even compares with what the *Sunday Standard wrote* in its "Over a Chota Peg", I will willingly apologise to them or to anyone else about whom I may have written. I doubt if even after the attack the *Sunday Standard* have made on me because of my article on the Liberals, the *Sunday Standard* could get either Mr. Sapru or Sir Cowasji Jehangir to say so. And that is fair enough.

You have talked about the interests of Indian journalism as if you were Indian journalism. You must not presume so much so early in your journalistic career. For as a paper you began long after I wrote my first article. So that in the world of journalism, I regret to have to say that my personal experience is slightly longer than that of othe *Sunday Standard* as a paper. That is a fact, not an opinion. You cannot contradict it.

Now let us talk about policy. I often ask myself what is the policy of the *Sunday Standard*. It would be best to call it "Liberal." Or perhaps the *Sunday Standard* would like to call it "Progressive Liberalism"? Translated into simpler language it stands for the line of least resistance. Contradict yourself as often as you like but keep everyone pleased. Attack even the men who have contributed to your paper, if only it will please someone else. Publish an author's book, and when some of your contributors or advertisers don't like it, call his next one "pornographic piffle." That is not my conception of journalism. It may be yours.

I have done the *Sunday Standard* no harm in the past. I do not intend or presume to be able to do so in the future. I like the individuals that are on the paper and know them. If they have any advice to offer me, let them offer genuine and sincere advice. Let them not try and score off a young journalist under the cloak of giving him advice. The days are over when my generation took a kick in the pants and believed it was for the uplift of the soul. If you want to keep well with the Liberals, who, after all, were the first sponsors of the *Sunday Standard*, then write two words it their favour instead of trying to be paragons of virtuous journalism, who are shocked at the writings of "a newcomer to Indian journalism."

You ask me whether I would like to see the methods of the Kremlin and the Wilhelmstrasse adopted in India. Unlike you, we mean what we say. And if we say it once, we are prepared to stand by it. And if you had read it carefully you would have found that the exact words were: "I shouldn't wonder if in the India that will one day be ours, we too shall resort to the methods of the Kremlin and the Wilhelmstrasse." And I say it again, because all I say is that I shouldn't wonder. The point does not arise whether I would like to see it happen or not. Mine is not an expression of opinion, but the forecast of things to come. It may never happen, and very probably it won't, but if it should, I would be one of those who would not be surprised. What's wrong with that?

It has also been said in this article that I am as much enamoured with great names as with great wealth. I don't suppose that could be called "descending to embittered personal criticism." At least I can say for myself that great names and great wealth have certainly not influenced my judgment or stopped me from criticising them when I think and feel that they ought to be criticised. Those who rush to give me advice must first ask themselves whether they too have the courage of their convictions, or whether they are content to be just progressively liberal. I am not progressively liberal! And that is something that I wish I will always be able to say for myself.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 9

Caltex India Ltd ss China of 3645 reg tons, Captain C Kroger arrived from Melbourne with water ballast.

L Edwards ss Ceylon of 3267 reg tons Captain B Olofson arrived from Gothenburg via Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Port Said, and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

Burmah Shell ss Badarpur of 4949 reg tons, Captain G Booth arrived from Rangoon via Karachi with cargo of bulk petroleum.

Scindia Steam ss Jalamohan of 3146 reg tons, Captain F R Cranby arrived from Rangoon via Madras, Colombo and Cochin with cargo of rice.

Scindia Steam ss El Madina of 1628 reg tons, Captain R R Memery arrived from Jeddah in water ballast.

L Dreyfus ss Rosario of 3321 reg tons Captain S Ezio arrived from Mogadiscio with water ballast.

L Edwards ss Potter of 3833 reg tons, Captain H E Sanders arrived from Philadelphia via New York, Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

T Morrison ss Islami of 3617 reg tons, Captain A Keir sailed for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Karachi with pilgrims and local cargo.

J Mackintosh ss Haralda of 651 reg tons, Captain H C Doewes sailed for Hongkong via Calcutta with local cargo.

L Triestino ss Caffaro of 3809 reg tons, Captain G Lavingnano sailed for Basra via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil Tanker Manvantra of 4770 reg tons, Captain M G Den Hartogh sailed for Singapore via Soesoe with local cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Malacca Maru of 3211 reg tons, Captain K Matumoto sailed for Kobe via Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 9-1-1939.

S S City of Venice (K N) for Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Karachi, Port Said, Marseilles, Antwerp, Dunkerk, Liverpool and Plymouth.

S S Eihuku Maru (O S K) for Karachi, Penang, Singapore and China Japan Ports.

S S Volpi (L T) for Karachi, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Bangkok and Kobe.

S S Br Sergent (Ang Ira Oil Co) for Abadan.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan 9

1 Deebank 3001 Colombo 11-1 F F Campbell
3 Ceylon 3266 Colombo 12-1 L Edwards
4 Northmoor 2649 Karachi 14-1 Anchor Line
8 Halizones 3137 Malabar Coast 11-1 James Finlay
11 Mirzapore 4135 London 12-1 M M
13 China 6545 Abadan 11-1 Caltex (I) Ltd.
14 Goldenfels 4845 Antwerp 15-1 L Edwards
15 Rosario 3731 N F N F L Dreyfus
17 Malacca Maru 3211 Kobe 9-1 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalomohan 3146 N F 12-1 Scindia S N
3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 11-1 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 12-1 M M
10/11 Gambhira 31966 Rangoon 10-1 M M
12/13 Caffaro 3908 Karachi 9-1 L Triestino

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Akbar 2479 Jeddah 12-1 T Morrison
F Islami 3617 Jeddah 9-1 T Morrison
K Jalavijaya 2297 NF NF Scindia S N
O Alipore 3241 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N
Durenda 18-1-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Maloja 26-1-39 P and O

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 12-1-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 13-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 11-1-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Tannenfels 11-1-39 L Edwards
Grootekerk 22-1-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Nagara 28-1-39 L Edwards
Tungsha 16-1-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 12-1-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Merchant 13-1-39 Volkart Bros
Pres. Van Buren 26-1-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Volpi 12-1-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Carthage 3-2-39 P and O S N
Eifuku Maru 10-1-39 O S Kaisha
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 28-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Glasgow Maru 18-1-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino
Chitral 20-1-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Bandra 12-1-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 4-2-39 M M
Takliwa 21-1-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Garmula 10-1-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Gandara 11-1-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 12-1-39 M M
Nagpure 10-1-39 P and O
Trifels 7-1-39 L Edwards
Malaca Maru 8-1-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Carthage 4-2-39 P and O S N
Mirzapore 12-1-39 M M
Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N
Chitral 21-1-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Trifels 12-1-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 15-1-39 L Edward

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 28-1-39 F F Campbell
Deebank 11-1-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 14-1-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Glasgow Maru 26-1-39 O S Kaisha
Nagpore 14-1-39 P and O
Burdwan 31-1-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Volpi 13-1-39 L Triestino
Malacca Maru 9-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 23-1-39 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 11-1-39 M M
Varsova 12-1-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 1-2-39 M M
Kenya 18-1-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 16-1-39 T Morrison
Akbar 12-1-39 T Morrison
El Madina 16-1-39 Scindia S N

FOR RANGOON

Gambhira 10-1-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Ceylon 12-1-39 L Edwards

FOR KARACHI

Vita 14-1-39 M M
North moor 14-1-39 Anchor Line
Lindenfels 10-1-39 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Northmoor 5-1-39
S S Vita 6-1-39
S S Goldenfels 6-1-39
S S Mirzapore 6-1-39
S S Caffaro 7-1-39
S S Netravati 7-1-39
S S Ranchi (boats) 7-1-39
S S Barpeta 7-1-39
S S Gambhira 9-1-39

EXPORTS

S S City of Venice for Liverpool: 25 bales wool raw C Lister.

For Ghent: 117 bales raw cotton The Swastika G Trading.

For Dunkirk: 330 bales raw cotton A Khin.

S S Rosario for Port Said for orders: 38702 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 1000 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Goldenfels for Hamburg: 25 bales ctn fly clean P Dass; 14 bales ctn waste clean P Dass; 2560 bags gr nut cake K Devchand.

For Antwerp: 28 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 60 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 55 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Rotterdam: 25 bales ctn twist waste P Dass.

For Stavenger: 566 bags gr nut oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Ghent: 175 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

S S Potter for New York: 4800 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

For Philadelphia: 4280 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

For Baltimore: 860 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

S S Mirzapore for London: 10 bales sheep skin tanned Abdul Karim Abdul Rasool; 370 bags gr nut kernals G Gokalchand; 25 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 926 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor; 25 bales kapak cotton K Tricamji; 1300 bags gr nut cake K Prasad; 45 bales lamb skins with fur Grindlay.

For Hull: 60 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor; 36 bags kang grain G Gokalchand; 275 bags horn meal A Burjor.

For Dunkirk: 28 bales cotton waste oily M Narotamdas; 110 bales raw cotton B Mawji; 330 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

S S Northmoor for Liverpool: 10 bales raw wool The Anglo Siam Corptn; 25 bales ctn twist waste M Chandulal; 24 bales ctn twist waste M Narotamdas; 1323 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 1400 bags gr nut oil cake The East Asiatic Co.

For Manchester: 16 bales cotton fly clean M Narotamdas; 25 bales ctn twist waste Champaklal.

S S Malacca Maru for Kobe: 51 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 100 bales raw cotton The Nissho Co; 100 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

For Jinsen: 300 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

IMPORTS

M S Aagtekerk Agents L Edwards Ltd from Hamburg: 145 drums hydrosulphite of sodium; 221 i/drums dyes dry; 396 pieces carriage and wagon tyres; 206 cases padlocks; 485 crates tiles; 93 cases camphor powder; 100 cases dried milk in tins; 68 cases hurricane lanterns, 60 pieces earthenware; 50 bags salts; 123 cases sewing machines; 64 cases gablonz goods; 90 cases cardboards; 583 bales paper; 57 cases machinery; 66 barrels rosine; 50 drums bleaching powder; 50 carboys formic acid; 50 cases slate pencils; 200 casks hydrosulphite of soda; 200 cases school slates; 101 bales boards; 400 reels barbed wire; 87 cts bricks.

From Bremen: 169 cases empty glass bottles; 520 cases beer; 131 pieces c i tubes and form pieces; 212 bundles iron conduit tubes; 50 cases tin plates; 223 cases iron hinges; 223 bundles plywood; 110 pieces vices; 116 cases iron padlocks; 180 cases starch; 75 cases heel tips; 495 rings m car pneum covers; 132 bags bolts and nuts; 50 cases iron chains; 378 d/bags m s rivets; 243 bags rivets.

From Rotterdam: 50 cases tanning material; 71 drums sulphide of sodium; 51 D/Johns acetic acid; 74 casks chronic alum; 100 bags lithopone; 1503 casks dyes dry; 719 casks dyes paste; 100 d/bags bolts and nuts; 75 casks tar colours; 260 d/bags dextrine; 117 cases strawboards; 990 d/bags farina; 200 bags maize powdered starch; 60 bags caraway seed; 239 drums chemical product; 125 cases cond milk; 1540 cases beer; 140 pcs schienen.

Cotton Improves On Firmness Of Sterling

TRADE BUYING AND ABSENCE OF HEDGING

Distant Months Easy On Uncertainty Of Farm Programme

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Market was rather mixed, No large speculative interest is believed to exist in the market but Bombay's long straddle account is closely watched owing to narrowing parity. The improvement cotton prices was due to firmness of sterling.

Uncertainties over the Farm programme and fears of release of loan cotton are likely to restrict business in Raw Cotton and cloth.

The New York cotton market opened steady with prices responding only partially to the easiness of Liverpool owing to resistance of trade price-fixing in near months. However selling was general including Liverpool and Bombay accounts and commission house liquidation. Finally prices improved on trade buying.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW

The market was narrow and irregular, trade price-fixing absorbing limited liquidation and foreign selling. Reports of better spot enquiry were encouraging and the possibility of domestic manufacturers anticipating spring and summer requirements may strengthen spot quotations was the principal stabilizing factor for near months. New crop deliveries continue to reflect the possibility that the Farm Law may be amended reducing the loan rate. President Roosevelt's message to the congress said that the Farm Law should be perfected. Pointing out that any sharp reduction in spending would limit farm benefit payments.

Senator Smith's plan to scrap production control and pay farmers 15 1/2 cents for domestically consumed cotton and sell the remainder abroad at whatever price obtainable attracted attention. In the meanwhile sentiment is favourable towards the immediate price outlook owing to improving business conditions but the more distant trend still hinges on Washington.

PRICE MOVEMENTS

At the opening March was quoted 5 points down and under small selling prices declined to 8.26 which was the lowest level. Later on there was trade buying and March advanced to 8.42 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 6 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.91c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 8.60c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points with March 4.81. Prices declined in sympathy with talk that Washington appears in favour of reducing loan stocks coupled with strength of sterling. Later on there was further general liquidation which met some trade calling and Bombay buying. The market closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 5.17d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed 7 to 6 points down and Uppers declined 12 to 13 points. The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday.

BASIC CONDITIONS.

"Basic conditions in the cotton market are unchanged, but with the old year drawing to a close, the time approaching for convening the new Congress, stocks in the Government loan still increasing steadily, no evident improvement in domestic or export demand, and textiles dormant a feeling of extreme nervousness has developed. The market has become subject to quite violent fluctuations for no apparent reason. Trading is confined largely to domestic and foreign liquidation and switching of interest from one market to another and also from one active position to another. December contracts have been particularly erratic during the last stages of liquidation, being easily influenced by orders either way.

UNSOLD SURPLUS.

The trade, in general, is becoming much concerned about the disposal of the large unsold surplus and the possibility of future legislation. The farmers' referendum favouring the Government allotments, while on the surface it might be taken as an indication of farmers' satisfaction with the present Farm Act, is generally believed to represent the desire of farmers to place themselves in a position to receive any benefits from the Government rather than as an expression of commendation of the present plan. Consequently it is not believed to preclude new legislation, although the consensus of opinion here is that it is unreasonable to believe that any plan in the future will exclude crop control.

REDUCTION OF PRODUCTION.

Many meetings of agriculturists are being held in the Southern States, and plans are being presented as to the best methods to improve the condition of the cotton trade generally. Senator Bankhead sponsors a plan to reduce production next season and to increase consumption by the Government's gradually marketing its holdings and distributing the proceeds to farmers. Senator Smith is quoted as being openly antagonistic to the "New Deal", apparently leaning towards the Domestic Allotment Plan. Many more plans are expected, and it is impossible at present to draw definite conclusions as to what, if anything, Congress may do.—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (12 noon)	8.42+07
N. Y. March Lowest (10-15 a.m.)	8.26—09
Liverpool March Highest	4.83—07
Liverpool March Lowest	4.79—11

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Old crops reflect mill fixations and decreased hedge selling. New crops influenced by possibility of much lower or complete discontinuance of Government cotton loan next year.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Consider to-days decline temporarily partly due Sterling improving expect scarcity contracts to assert itself and consequence appreciation here old crops.

New York:—

Market affected unfavourably by general liquidation of distant months improved on trade buying and shorts covering.

Market disturbed uncertainties possible new farm program efforts being made to release loan cotton as abnormal price relationships restricting business raw cotton and cloths expect buying confined necessitous requirements advance difficult to maintain.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Market affected unfavourably by general liquidation of distant months. Improved on trade buying and shorts covering."

(2) "Cotton market very uneasy over indications Government loan policy culminating and some releasing Government holdings for immediate spinners needs foreshadowed."

(3) "Growing Washington sentiment forecasts downward revision loan rate and desire effect reduction loan stocks. Current official conferences with producers trade groups likely influence recommendations Congress."

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cables:—

Growing Washington sentiment forecasts downward revision loan rate and desire effect reduction Loan stocks. Current official conferences with producers trade groups likely influence recommendations Congress.

Garside: World carryover free American cotton may be only 2800000 to 2900000. Loan stock now 4000000. Washington developments unforeseeable. Cloths fair. Domestic business, commodities steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 9.

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/3
4 per cent 1960-70	111/4
5 per cent 1945-55	115/9
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	115/4
Bank of Hindusthan	31/4
Bank of India	148
Central Bank	30/7
Imperial Bank F.P.	1575
Imperial Bank P.P.	383/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46/2
Reserve Bank	115/4
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	443/12
Ambica	244/6
Arun	215
Arvind	1220
Asok	215
Bharatkhand	240
Bombay Dyeing	836/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	188
Calico	613/2
Central India	233/2
Century	237/8
Colaba	137/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	440
Gokak	149/6
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	55
Jubilee	210
Khatau Makanji	117/8
Kohinoor	260
Laxmi Cotton	528
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	98/2
Morarji	135
Mysore	88/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	214/6
Raipur	690
Rajnagar	215
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	71
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	76/4
Swadeshi	215
Vishnu	1210
HYDRO ELECTRICS.	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1385
Tata Hydro Ord.	147/13
Tata Power Ord.	1247/8
ELECTRICS.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/4
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145/10
Bombay Tram.	119/6
Surat Electrics	172/8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcock Ashdown	329/6
Associated Cements X.D.	108
Belapur	183/2
Bombay Burma New	164/6
Bombay Burma Old	472/8
Bombay Steam	217/8
Bombay Telephone	79/4
Br. B. Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	122/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	43
Indian Radio Ord.	385/10
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/2
Indian Iron	28/8
Mysore Sugar	21/8
Port Canning	70
Premier Construction	64/8
Rohtas Industries	25/10
Scindia Steam	18/6
Shivrajpur	45
Tata Oil	42
Tata Steel Ordy.	305/8
Tata Steel Defd	145/3
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	16
Howrah	52/8
Hukumchand	6/4
Kamarhatty	485
Kankanarrah	374
Lawrence	360
Reliance	60

DELIVER OF SHARES.

The following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	570
Tata Deferred	1
Indian Irons	1000
Bombay Dyeings	13
Centuries	10
Central Indias	30
Gokaks	25
Simplexes	5
Bombay Burmas (Ole)	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 159 for Broach A/M. delivery against expected opening at Rs. 160 and improved to Rs. 159/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was general selling and prices declined to Rs. 158/10 but short covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 158/12. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and in the local market Broach A/M. delivery declined to Rs. 158/2. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach April/May	Rs.	158	2 0
Broach J/A.		159	4 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/J.		146	2 0
Oomra March		144	12 0
Oomra May		145	4 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/J		120	8 0
Bengal March		120	8 0
Bengal May		121	4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG Good.
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	130	127	124	121
Punjab	130	127	124	121
Rajputana	132	129	126	123
Oomra No. 3	155	152	149	146 ...
C. P. No. 1	170	167	164	161 ...
C.P. No. 2	161	158	155	152 ...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 9

Bengal Superfine 130/31
Bengal Fine 125/26 March +4
Bengal F G 122/23
C P 1 163/67 March +16
C P 2 156/57 March +10
Arvi 158/59
Amraoti 151/52
Ellichpur 154/55
Berar 150/51 March +3
Malkapur 148/49
Khandesh 135/40
Jalna Sailu 142/45
Burwah/Sanavad 150/51
Khandwa 149/51
Mathia F G 122/27
Broach Feb +4 1/2 March +3 1/2
Punjab 4 F 181/85 Feb +25
Punjab 289 F 214/16 Feb +57
Sindh N T 201/06

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 9

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	7-1-39	This year.	Last year	Since 1st Sept
Khandesh	896	21,069	2,445	
Central India	1,819	93,600	1,636	
Barsi and Nagar	915	23,640	18,575	
Hyderabad Gaorani		1,835	5,831	
Berar	1,607	64,075	49,043	
Central Provinces		18,748	9,250	
Total Oomras	5,237	222,967	86,780	
Dholera	653	69,258	8,996	
N W Provinces		687	1,640	
Rajputana	530	19,388	268	
Sind Punjab	2,783	144,625	190,353	
Broach		12,386	1,407	
Coompta and Dharwar		13,221	8,348	
Westerns Northerns	77	14,024	925	
Cocoanada		6	12	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	811	
American		512	41,642	
Egyptian, African and Sudan		549	130,244	139,323
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	970	
Total		9,829	620,875	481,475
Arrived by road to 5th January 1939			139,114	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 5th Jan

In full-pressed bales	7-1-39	This year	Last year
Europe		1,793	74,726	75,081
Japan and China		4,540	416,402	81,162
Coast Ports			13,177	28,012
Up-country by Rail			105,748	131,090
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			8,180	6,984
Total		6,333	618,233	322,329

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 6-1-39	3066000	4928000
Receipts Yesterday 6-1-39	17000	51000
Exports to date 6-1-39	2087000	3444000
Stock at Ports 30-12-38	2998000	3245000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-12-38	3431000	2656000
Stock at Liverpool 30-12-38	1083000	1102000
Visible Supply 30-12-38	7752000	7672000
Quantity in sight 30-12-38	7192000	10240000
Quantity out of sight 30-12-38	5075000	5449000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 9.

London gold prices declined 8 1/2d. to £7-8-9 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate improved 3 points at 177.28. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.68 3/16. London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 20 5/16d. speculators sold and the support was poor. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 53-8-3 and forward Rs. 52-9-6. The local market was quiet to-day with a scattered business. There were some unfounded talk of increase in import duty on silver.

GOLD	
Ready	37 1 9
Posh	37 2 3
Maha	37 3 9
Fagan	27 4 9
SILVER	
Ready	51 14 0
Posh	51 14 0
Maha	51 12 0
Fagan	52 4 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 50/0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 7.

February	£10-7-6.
March	£10-8-9.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

March	56 1/4d.
May	56 1/8d.
March new	53 1/8d.
May New	54d.
July new	54 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 7.

May	dol 0.69 3/8.
July	dol 0.69 1/2.
September	dol 0.70 3/8.

CUBAN SUGAR CROPS

Cuban crop fixed 2,696,000, last year 2,939,000, appears bullish.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 7.

March	1.88.
May	1.92.
July	1.96.
September	1.99.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 6-0-6.
Shipment April-June Rs. 6-2.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 6-3-6.
Kesar Rs. 15-6.
Saraya Rs. 15-4.
Java Spot F 6.65.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 159 1/8; highest 159 1/2; lowest 158 1/4; closing 158 1/4.

Broach J/A. op 160; highest 160 1/2; lowest 159 1/4; closing 159 1/4.

Oomra D/J. op 147; highest 147; lowest 146; closing 146.

Oomra March op 145 3/4; highest 145 3/4; lowest 144 7/8; closing 144 7/8.

Oomra May op 146 1/4; highest 146 1/4; lowest 145 3/8; closing 145 3/8

Bengal D/J. op 121; highest 121; lowest 120 1/4; closing 120 1/4.

Bengal March op 121 1/2; highest 122 1/2; lowest 120 1/4; closing 120 1/4.

Bengal May op 122 1/8; highest 122 1/8; lowest 121; closing 121.

Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-1-39) Rs. 2 13/16.

Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 7 3/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 13

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.43— 8.
January	7.09+ 7.
March	7.06— 7
May	7.11— 6.
Giza No. 2—	
January	7.05— 9.
March	7.10— 9.
May	7.16—12.
July	7.21—12
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.94— 9.
January	5.81—12.
March	5.88—13.
May	5.94—12.
July	5.97—12.
October	5.87—13.
November	5.82—13.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 6th January	14,754
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	620,046
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	467,589
Increase	152,457

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
March 109 May 124 July 120 Oct. 133 Dec. 143 at Cross Rate 4.68 3/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 159/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.82 Rs. 50 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1939 160/8—Liverpool July 1939 4.69 Rs. 43 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M 1939 159/8—New York May 8.16 Rs. 34 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.68 3/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1939 160/8—New York July 7.94 Rs. 28 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.68 3/16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 9.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	98/5
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/2
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10
3 per cent 1963/65	98
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59	105/1
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/8
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/14
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55 Loan	115/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	130

Unchanged. Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 9.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1,5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Jan
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32
Bank's selling 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 3/4
Bank's buying T T 284 3/4
Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,335

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 63 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.68.00 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 9th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/2 9th inst.
Java/London 8.57 1/2 9th inst.
London/Paris 177.28 7th inst.
London/Belgium 27.65 1/2 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.69 3/4 7th inst.
London/Berlin 11.63 1/2 7th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.41 3/4 7th inst.
London/New York 4.67.62 7th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.59 1/2 7th inst.
London/Italy 88.85 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-9-6 6th inst.
Gold £7-8-9 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1/8 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 43 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 7th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The Profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December 1938 including the sum of Rs. 7,64,577-12-4 brought forward amounts to ..... Rs. 29,46,235 10 4

Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the year will absorb	3,75,000 0 0
The payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum made on 30th June 1938 absorbed	5,00,000 0 0
The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 20,71,235-10-4	
The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1938 at the rate of Rs. 3 per share (making 11 per cent for the whole year) on the paid up capital of Rs. 100 Lacs free of Incme Tax which will absorb	6,00,000 0 0
To place to the Bank's Property A/C	3,00,000 0 0
To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund	2,50,000 0 0
and To carry Forward the balance subject to the payment of a Bonus to the Staff ..... Rs.	9,21,235 10 4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Wheat	11,102 cwts.
Linseed	1,428 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	284 cwts.
Gingellyseed	3,327 cwts.
Groundnuts	35,131 cwts.
Castorseed	335 cwts.
Rice	13,646 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,750 cwts.
Cottonseed	11,775 cwts.
Mowraseed	700 cwts.
Gram	1,791 cwts.
Joowar	146 cwts.
Maize	14 cwts.
Barley	47 cwts.
Bajree	2,832 cwts.
Indian Sugar	31 cwts.

Tata Power Shares Decline

STEEL SHARES RULE QUIET

Cotton Mill Shares Quietly Steady

BOMBAY: JAN. 9.

On Saturday the Wall-Street Market was quiet and with Operators awaiting Washington developments, U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 5/8 under realising. It seems that prices will sag further before any sustained improvement sets in.

In the local market trading was restricted and prices again fluctuated within a narrow range. Tata Steel shares moved within a narrow range, while Cotton Mill shares were comparatively steady, but among Hydro-Electric shares Tata Power shares weakened on increased offerings.

As usual the Budget time is drawing near and there were some unfounded rumours of additional taxation of Utility shares.

The another important factor which is drawing attention of Operators is increasing interest rates with inter-Bank rate quoted at 3 per cent.

This question is not only confined to this country, but even Great Britain has to meet heavy obligations under defence programme. As far as India is concerned, we have to look to the most vital problem, namely low commodity prices and small crops. Gold exports are gradually falling off and it will be difficult to maintain cheap money rates.

The European Steel Cartel is to meet at Cologne this week and it is feared in some quarters that prices of black sheets may be reduced Thus Operators are awaiting developments and show no inclination to operate.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,457-8 and after declining to Rs. 1,456-4 advanced to Rs. 1,467-8 and reacted to Rs. 1,451. Tata Powers declined to Rs. 1,250 as against Rs. 1,277.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

100	Ahmd. Advance	419 6
200	BOMBAY DYEING	870 0
100	CENTURY	238 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	233 8
100	COLABA	138 0
100	Coorla	96 4
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 5 0
100	Finlay	115 0
100	GOKAK	150 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	KOHINOOR	260 8
150	Laxmi	515 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	135 0
250	Model	50 0
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	214 8
100	Oosmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	223 0
25	Sassoon Silk	71 0
1,000	Sholapur	3225 0
50	SIMPLEX	76 8
100	SWADESHI	215 8
100	Swan	109 8
500	Vishnu	1210 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-10	Baroda	115 4
25-50	Central	30 6
500	Imperial	1575 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	383 12
50-100	India	148 0
100	Reserve Bank	115 4
5	Unions	5-13-6
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated XD	108 4
	INSURANCE	
100-500	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 2
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-100	New India	37 6
200	Oriental	4300 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 3
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	136 4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,387 8
10	Ajmer	11 14
10	Amalgmd.	12 0
50	Bombay Tram	120 0
100	Bombay Suburban	148 12
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karach.	190 0
100	Poona	170 10
100	Surat	176 0
100	TATA HYDRO	150 0
100	TATA POWERS	1,250 0
	RAILWAYS	
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	952 8
100	C. Province XD	99 8
100	Dn. Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	100 8
100	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	104 0
500	Tapti Valley	757 8
	MINING	
9	Burma Corp.	6 0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2-2-6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28 8
10	Shivrajpur	45 4
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,451 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	306 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	330 0
10	Air Services	8 10
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	184 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
150	BOMBAY STEAM	218 0
125	B. BURMA	475 8
50	Bombay Centy.	165 0
8sh.	B. Petrol	3 7 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 8
100	I BLEACHING	123 0
50	Invest Trust	42 8
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	69 8
40	Premier Con.	64 12
15	Scindia	18 0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	42 0
	PREFERENCE	
5 1/2	Amalgmad (T. F.)	106 0
7 p.c.	Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6 p.c.	Bombay Steam	283 12
5 p.c	Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73 0
5 p.c.	Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6¼ p.c	Prem. Const 1st.	108 0
6-1/4 p.c	Prem Const. 2nd	97 0
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	148 2
7½ p.c.	Tata Power	1603 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Bombay Dyeing (867/8) 867 875 873 870
Century (237/8) 237 239 238
Central India (233) 232 235 234 233/8
Kohinoor (258/8) 258 259 261 260 260/8
New Great (213) 214 215 214/8
Simplex (76/4) 77 76/8
Swadeshi (215) 215 216
Associated Cement (112/12) X.D. 107/8 108/12 108/4
Andhra (1400) 1387/8
Tram. Ord. (119/8) 120 119/12 120
Tata Hydro (150) 150 148 147 148
Tata Power (1277/8) 1277 1267 1263 1252 1255 1252 1250
T. Steel Dfd. (1460) 1457 1460 1451 1472 1465 1456 1452 1451
T. Steel Ord. (307/8) 307 309/8 308 306/8 305/12 306
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (159/4) 159/8 159/4
Bellapur (185) 185 186 184
B. Steam (221) 221 218
B. Burma (477/8) 477 480 475 476 475/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	36
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	18
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	59
American Tel and Tel.	151
Western Union Telg.	23
New York Central Rly.	20 1/4
Union Pacific Rly.	96
Texas Corp.	46
Amr. Tobacco B.	89
Alaska Juneau	10
United States Steel	66 7/8
Crucible Steel	45
National Steel	79
Republic Steel	23
Steel Co., of Canada	75
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	54 3/4
Chrysler Motors	80
Ford Motors	
General Motors	48 1/2
Boeing Airplane	32
Consolidated Oil	9 1/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	16
Phillips Pet Oil	43
Socony Oil	13 1/4
Chase Bank	32
National City Bank	24 3/4
Allis Chalmers	45

Turnover 625,000 shares. Chances are for further reaction. Dow Jones averages 151.64 against 152.87 yesterday.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States):

(In bales of 400 lbs. net)

CONSUMPTION

British India during November 1938 221,155; during November 1937 188,704; since 1st September 1938 647,327; during corresponding period last year 588,021.

Indian States during Nov. 1938 44,321; during November 1937 44,518; since 1st September 1938 133,733; during corresponding period last year 132,668.

Total—India during November 1938 265,476; during November 1937 233,222; since 1st September 1938 781,060; during corresponding period last year 720,709.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 9

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 97 April 97 June 98
Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 107 April 108 June 109
Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 145 April 145 June 146
Yarn No. 40s February 223 April 223 June 224

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Regd. No. B 1065

ask for KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE FOR MALARIA SOLD EVERYWHERE

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1939

Anti-Hindi Movement Leads To Clash

C. P. Congress Govt. At Work

Gandhi Jayanti And Tilak Anniversary Declared Public Holidays

The following is a review of the activities of the C. P. Congress Government up to October 1938:—

Since the Government was anxious to take all steps in its power to facilitate restoration of a spirit of goodwill between Hindus and Muslims whose relations had become strained since the Dasehra riots at Jubbulpore, it decided to withdraw all pending prosecutions with the consent of the court, and release all prisoners convicted in this connection.

I order to economise expenditure, Government has decided that the daily allowance admissible to the Hon'ble Ministers should be reduced from Rs. 9 to Rs. 5 and the road mileage allowance from eight annas to four annas per mile for journeys within the Province with effect from 5th August 1938. Similarly, it has been decided to reduce the rates of mileage and daily allowance admissible to the Hon'ble the Speaker while on tour within the Province from annas eight a mile and Rs. 9 per diem to annas four a mile and Rs. 5 per diem respectively, with effect from the same date.

The 1st of August and 2nd of October have been declared as close holidays under the executive orders of Government on account of Tilak Anniversary and Gandhi Jayanti respectively.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In the Police Department, the orders of 1936 that all free guns licensed for the protection of crops shall be restricted to single barrelled smooth bore muzzle loaders, have been cancelled, and District Magistrates have been allowed discretion in the matter of weapons to be covered by crop protection licences. Orders were passed that copies of case diaries relating to all offences should be sent daily from the scene of investigation to the Station-house, and thereafter despatched to the District Superintendent of Police in the same manner in which case diaries of investigation relating to certain offences are sent at present.

A notification was issued lifting the ban imposed on the Cinematograph film entitled "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

In the Judicial Department four posts of Subordinate Judges of the 2nd Class have been abolished with effect from the 17th August, and the cadre has consequently been reduced from 82 to 78. The declaration by Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors to take no part in politics has been dispensed with, and the question of dispensing with a similar declaration by the Advocate-General is under the consideration of Government.

The question of (i) discontinuing the recently started practice of appointing selected office-bearers of local bodies to be Special Magistrates without remuneration, (ii) cancelling the appointments

(Continued on page 9, Col 2)

FIRING AT BATANAGAR

Sequel To Attempt At Smuggling Loyalists In Bata Shoe Factory: 12 Strikers Arrested

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Two workers were injured as a result of police firing this morning at Batanagar (24 Parganas) where about three thousand employees of the Bata Shoe Factory are on strike for the last five days.

The firing was opened when, it is alleged, a police lorry bringing the loyal workers to the factory was attacked by a mob at the factory gate. About a dozen strikers have been arrested in this connection.

Since the promulgation of Section 144 Cr. P. C. yesterday, the area is being guarded by armed police and after the incident this morning another contingent has been requisitioned from the district headquarters.—A. P.

The opening ceremony of the New Municipal Market at Byculla was performed by Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay. Photo shows Mr. Chinoy addressing the gathering on the occasion.

LATHI CHARGE IN MADRAS

Sequel To Use Of Brick Bats By Unruly Mob

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Four persons, including two police constables were injured in a clash that took place yesterday in Royapuram, following a procession organised in connection with Anti-Hindi movement. The timely intervention of the police averted what might otherwise have developed into an ugly situation.

Some of the Anti-Hindi agitators took out a procession which was nearly a thousand strong, and as it passed through Tiruwattiyur High Road and Cemetery Road, their number swelled, and by the time it reached the Robinson Park, the crowd numbered nearly 2,500.

When the procession passed through Kalingaraya Mudaly Street, there were exchanges of shouting, jeering and yelling between some members of the procession and six persons stated to be supporters of Hindi movement squatting on the pial of a house. Despite the efforts of the police to prevent any breach of the peace, the parties are alleged to have indulged in throwing stones and soda water bottles against each other. As a result of this, two constables and two of the processionists received injuries. The crowd became boisterous and had to be dispersed by a lathi charge.

The police arrested twelve persons (six from either side) who were alleged to have taken prominent part in the disturbance. They were produced before the second Presidency Magistrate today charged under section 75 of the police act. The police further prayed that these persons should be bound over under Section 107 I.P.C. the case stands adjourned to January 11.—A.P.

SPAIN THANKS MAHATMA

Premier Of Republic Speaks

(Through United Press)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

The following is the full text of the letter which Mahatma Gandhi has received from Senor Negrin, Prime Minister of Spanish Republic:—

Dear Friend,

Your kind letter of the 4th September, sent me through our good friend Mr. Nehru, I have received with greatly delay, this being the cause of my not having had the pleasure of answering it ere this, which I trust you will please excuse.

I beg to tender you my heartiest thanks for the kind words of sympathy and encouragement you express towards our people, in our hard struggle for the independence of our dear country.

It is a great satisfaction to learn that men of your standing are on our side and understand full well the justice of our cause. I am also glad to learn that your countrymen are following with sympathetic interest the events in Spain. I shall convey with pleasure to our Government, heroic army and our people the good wishes and kind greetings contained in your letter.

With best thanks on their behalf and my own, believe me, dear Mahatma Gandhi, to remain,

Very faithfully yours,
Sd/- J. NEGRIN.

LABOUR STRIKES IN BIHAR

PATNA, Jan. 6.

The total number of arrests made in connection with the labour dispute at the Harinagar Sugar Mills in Champaran district is now 218, according to a report received here.

It will be recalled that the workers of the Harinagar Sugar Mills are on strike for the last two months.

A tense situation has arisen at the Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills where a strike by workers is prevailing for the last few days, states another report which adds that a number of arrests have been made following picketing by strikers, or their supporters.

Mr. K. B. Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, has left for Gaya to study the situation arising out of the strike. —A. P.

Ranga To Study Orissa State Situation

CUTTACK: Jan. 9.

Professor N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., Central, arrived here last night from Madras to study the political situation of Orissa States. It is likely that he will proceed to Dhenkanal and Talcher after discussion with local leaders.—A. P.

Tripuri Congress Preparations

Railway Authorities Agree To Run Special Trains

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 7.

Dispelling the apprehension that appears to be lurking in the mind of some people that a batch of 52 elephants which will be used for humming the chariot of the President-Elect of the 52nd session of the Indian National Congress at Tripuri will put the convenors of the Tripuri Session into unnecessary heavy expenses, and that this would amount to an expensive show which can easily be avoided and which has led a certain section of Press to comment adversely on the topic, Kunwar Bhuwan Bhasker Singh, chairman of the Procession Sub-Committee, on being interviewed by me, said that the expense of the maintenance of these fifty-two elephants will be borne by the owners who will lend them to the Congress Session convenors and not by the Reception Committee. Hence the fear that these animals will prove burdensome to the Congress Reception Committee is entirely baseless.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

With a view to coping with the heavy rush of the traffic, the Transport sub-committee, in conjunction with the authorities of the Public Works Department is contemplating to construct a number of roads to divert the abnormal influx of the traffic. Mr. Chintamani Rao o'Talwar, chairman Transport sub-Committee stated that the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal Nagpur Railways have agreed to run special trains during the Congress Session to and from Jubbulpore to Madan Mahal and Bargi to How Bagh Railway Stations on the G.I.P. and B.N. Railways respectively.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

With the steady growth of the Congress Nagar, help of all kind is pouring in from all directions. Messrs. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited, the largest and well-known Indian owned and managed Chemical Factory in India, in pursuance of their offer to make a free gift of all the necessary medicines and surgical appliances, have booked the first consignment, free of all charges and freight to Madan Mahal railway station. It may be recalled that Shreejut Manoranjan Gupta of the Bengal Chemicals, who had been here a few weeks back and made a generous offer on behalf of the firm to run a free dispensary in the Congress Nagar. The dispensary will be fully equipped with a batch of qualified doctors and nurses, and will contain a complete first-aid outfit.

The G.I.P. Railway authorities have also promised to have a first-aid dispensary at the Madan Mahal railway station to meet emergency cases.

Dr. R. C. Rai, chairman of the Medical sub-committee, in the course of a press-statement, informs that arrangements have been made to run an Ayurvedic hospital along with the Allopathic one.

CATERING ARRANGEMENTS.

With a view to catering the Congress workers, two kitchens have been started, one at the Madan Mahal and the other in the Vishnu Dutt Nagar.

Arrangements for catering the delegates, visitors and peasants are nearing completion in the Vishnu Dutt Nagar. Interviewed in this connection, Seth Jaskaran Daga, chairman of the catering sub-committee, stated that two hotels have already been opened for the peasants in the Congress Nagar, where they will be served with food on paying nominal charges of annas four for two meals a day. Since the initial cost of these meals will not be less than five annas, the Reception Committee has decided to compensate this loss from its own funds. Hotels for volunteers and workers have also been started in the Congress Nagar where food of good quality and taste is daily served to them. Besides this, offers for three hotels for visitors and four for delegates, where the food will be served to the diners at annas six per meal, have also been accepted. Arrangements for opening nine more hotels are still in progress and quotations for these are invited from the intending hotel-keepers.

The water problem again appears confronting the Reception Committee, owing to the set-back it has received recently, on account of the fact that the two wells proposed to be dug in the bed of the river Nerbudda have refused to sink after going down for about six feet.

Shree Veer Waman Rao Joshi, president of the Vidarbha Congress Committee, had arrived here on speciel invitation from Thakur Chedilal, General Officer Commanding of the Congress Volunteers Corps to address the cadets on the closing day of the Volunteers' Officers' Training Camp.

JAWAHAR LEAVES FOR BARDOLI

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya J. H. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.-I. C. C., left this morning for Bardoli in connection with the Working Committee meeting.—United Press.

Mahatma's Assurance To Havildar Chandra Singh

LUCKNOW, Jan. 7.

Havildar Chandra Singh of the Lahore firing case, who is now confined in the Lucknow District Jail, has received a letter from Mahatma Gandhi stating that he was doing his best for his early release.—A. P.

During the week ending December 31, 1938, there was no export of gold from Karachi by air.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE HAND OF POWER

SORRY, HINSPECTOR.... A BLOOMIN' PEDDLAR COMES IN JUST WHEN I WAS ABOUT TO BRING TH' BREAKFAST....
RELAX, BOGGS... WHAT'S A MINUTE MORE OR LESS?
NOW WHAT'S UP? I ONLY COOKED ONE EGG--- AN' HERE'S ANOTHER ONE A-SETTIN' ON THE TABLE.... I WONDER----- GREAT BURNING BRIDGES!
LOOK OUT, SIR! THAT EGG--IT'S.....
10-8
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